The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,112—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Single Copy .... As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3	As. per Line.
Second do.	1½	„ „
Third and succeeding	2¼	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 8th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS (addressed to the Locomotive Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parell) will be received up to the 7th August for the PURCHASE of five old locomotive ENGINE BOILERS, which can be seen at Parell Works. The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WANTED,

By the AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, a EUROPEAN LADY duly qualified to take charge of a Hospital for Native Women, and to instruct a few pupils in medicine.

Salary Rupees 200 per mensem.

No allowance will be made for house or conveyance. The selected candidate will be required to live inside the city, so as to be available at all times to attend out-door patients.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar, Punjab.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th Aug
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,	Via Brindisi. both ways.	ViaBrindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
BRINDISI	3512	550	Geo. Lee	29th July.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	12th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	31st Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	13th Aug.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	24th Sept.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs. 6	0
Do. Imperial Pints...	„ 5	4
Do. Pts.	„ 4	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & Co.,
LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY IS DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA,

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In tins—¼ lb. As. 12; ½ lb. Re. 1-8; 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1881.
LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
Mons. & Madame F. BERGER-DEPLACE.
FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Madame ROSE BERGER-DEPLACE,
Kindly assisted by Amateurs.

A special and selected Programme will be issued to-morrow.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan open at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of the above Company will be CLOSED on the 10th instant.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.
Broach, 1st August, 1881.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, the top floor of a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chowpatty. Rent, Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Grant Road, near the station, with eight bed-rooms, dining and sitting-rooms, &c., gas and water laid on; lately in the occupation of R. W. Waller, Esq., For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a few good ROOMS at Grant Buildings. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, up to noon on the 11th August, 1881 (instant), for the supply of (200) two hundred tons of good Smithy COAL, free from dust, to be delivered by 31st August, 1881, in the Factory at Colaba, free of all charges.

Tenders to be accompanied by sample for trial.

Printed forms of Tenders will be supplied on application at the Factory Office, Colaba.

The lowest Tenders will not of necessity be accepted, and no reason will be given for rejection.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Major R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1881.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th Aug.:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
F. COCHINHARD, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 30th July, 1881.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver-oil, is miscible in water, milk, or coffee.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

☞ Please ask for Madon's Codliver-Oil Emulsion, &c., only, and beware of other preparations, which are not genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL USEFUL REMEDIES.

NUTRITIVE ESSENCE OF MEAT WITH CINCHONINE AND IRON. An excellent Nerve Tonic and Strengthening Medicine........ Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2

COD-LIVEROIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME. Recommended for the Diseases of the Chest and Lungs ....Rs. 1-0

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA used with great success in general weakness, slow Fever, Enlarged Spleen, &c. ....Rs. 1-4

MADON'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. A remedy against Cough, Cold, Pthysis and Consumption ....Rs. 1-0

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OR ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cures obstinate Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Pains, and Purifies Blood ....Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8

NUTRITIVE FLUID EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MUTTON. Highly Nutritive and Sustaining in all cases of Prostration and Exhaustion.

Extract of Meat............As. 12 and Rs. 1-4
„ Mutton............Rs. 1 and Rs. 1-12

NUTRITIVE EXTRACT OF CHICKEN made entirely from the Flesh and Bones of the Domestic Fowls, Rs. 2-0.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
12, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

IN the "EDINA BLEND" Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE have realized the ideal of the Connoisseur. Another shipment of rare excellence has just been received.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

(REGISTERED.)

THE Amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch Parties, occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally are much promoted by the expanding and genial influence of this seductive drink.

In Gold Foil Pints.
Dozen Rs. 3. Two Dozen with Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co. are now able to turn out these Beverages in a state of perfection which CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Their new Factory, of which inspection is invited, embraces Filtering Arrangements which are absolutely Perfect, a thorough treatment with Charcoal depriving the filtered water of

ALBUMENOID NITROGEN

and all other unwholesome impurities. The whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

D. S. KEMP & Co. invite comparison of the following Waters with those of any other Maker whatever:—

	Per doz.	
Soda Water (5 grains Bicarbonate per bottle)	Rs. 0	12
Aerated Water	„ 0	12
Tonic Water (Quinine & Bigarade Orange Blossom)	„ 1	0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (incomparable)	„ 1	8
Lemonade	„ 1	0
Gingerade	„ 1	0
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 0	12
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 1	0
Lithia Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 1	8
Seltzer Water	„ 1	0
Bottles charged extra	„ 2	0

Preserve the pungency by opening gently and decanting on Ice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. — Cash. per dozen. Pints Rs. as.

42 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Johannisberg ... 23 0

The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.

36 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Liebfraumilch ... 19 0

A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.

27 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Nierstein ... 14 8

Very soft and good bouquet.

25 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Hochheimer ... 13 8

A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.

24 8... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Steinwein ... ...

Of great fragrance, pure and natural.

21 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ... Geisenheim ... 11 8

Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.

19 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ... Laubenheim ... 10 8

A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

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Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
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Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW, AND KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—POONA BRANCH NOW OPEN.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases...	...	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	...	„ 30
„ half-hunting „	...	„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ...	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	„ 45
„ half hunting „	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine	„ 50
„ hunting case „	„ 60
„ half hunting case	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases ...	Rs. 60
„ silver „	„ 70
„ gold „	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases ...	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases ..	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 26
„ half hunting „	„ 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW in Clare Road, Byculla; rent Rs. 45. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

NOTICE.

S. S. GALATEA has arrived from LONDON and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1881.

LOST, STOLEN, or MISLAID, One Share No. 116 and One Quarter Share No. 491 in the Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, standing in the name of Toolseydass Manordass. The Public is hereby warned not to deal with any one else without the written consent of the undersigned. Any one producing the same within one week will be rewarded.

TAPEEDASS MANORDASS,
Fofalwady, 2nd Lane.
3rd August, 1881.

HOLIDAY NUMBER
of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"THE BEAUTIFUL WRETCH!"
Price, Re. 1; by post, Re. 1-4.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR THE
GRAPHIC
SUMMER NUMBER.
Price, Re. 1; by post, Re. 1-4.

COOPER AND CO., Fort, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

ANTICIPATING the requirements of up-country customers who have early cold season, we have just received from England our first cold season supply of FLOWER, VEGETABLE, and GRASS SEED supply. We confidently appeal to the Public for their support. As a reference to our illustrated catalogue, which can be had post free, will convince them that they cannot buy cheaper seeds and splendid assortment of GARDEN TOOLS, PUMPS, and SYRINGES like our own anywhere else in the Presidency. We have also received by last Mail CARTER'S SEEDS in fancy hermetically sealed boxes which are sold in complete assortments as under.

Vegetable Seeds ....Rs. 5 10 & 15
Flower Seeds .... „ 5 10

Early orders most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
3rd August, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO BE LET, immediately for 2 or 3 Months, a furnished BUNGALOW at Byculla, Rs. 150 per month. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper.

INDIA-rubber Solution for water-proofing, repairing diving dresses, fixing bycicle tyres, and repairing India-rubber articles, Rs. 3 per tin. John Roberts & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for employment in Bombay an European (single) who understands book-keeping and correspondence. Apply to BOURNE & SHEPHERD, Simla.

EXCHANGE.—A Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps wishes to Exchange into the Bombay Staff Corps. Apply to A. B., care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a TONGA with four ponies; go well and quietly as a team or in pairs. Cawnpore harness. Price, Rs. 650. Apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE and Co., Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

NOTICES.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE SEVENTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1881, at 4 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report, declare a dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
GRINDLAY & Co., Secretaries.
Calcutta, July, 1881.

NOTICE.

ALL the CUSTOMERS and CONSTITUENTS of the undersigned are hereby requested not to deliver Goods or pay Money due to us to any one save and except to Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Mr. Bomanjee Muncherjee Mody, or either of them.

M. M. MODY & Co.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY.
BOMANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY.

LA CONFIANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN PARIS.)

CAPITAL	Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	„ 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 20,00,000

WE have been appointed Agents of the above Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, Warehouses, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in Harbour on most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, instant, at 4 oclock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1881, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 12th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 29th July 1881.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1881, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the undermentioned special resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday, the 7th July, 1881:—

"That the word 'five' be struck out from Clause 84 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and that there be substituted therefor the words 'seven and-a-half.'"

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1881.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the completion of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES at the New Terminal Station, Boree Bunder.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of contract may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer in charge on and after Thursday the 18th instant where also forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the completion of the Administrative offices Boree Bunder Terminus, Bombay," addressed to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, which will be received at his office until 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on SATURDAY, the 1st October next.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1881.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble J. N. Graham and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th July, 1881.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNMENTS FOR THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

The puplic are hereby informed that parcels and consignments of goods for the places mentioned in alphabetical order below, should be consigned to the stations of this railway noted opposite each. The letters (B. T.) added indicate a bullock train agency.

Out-post or civil station.	Railway station.
Abbottabad (Hazara)	Hassan Abdal
Cammbellpore	Campbellpore Road
Khewra (Salt Range)	Miani
Kohat	Khushalgarh
Hazara (District)	Hassan Abdal
Murree	Rawalpindi (B. T.)
Naushahra	Haji Shah (B. T.)
Peshawar	Haji Shah (B. T.)
Shahpura	Miani
Sialkot	Wazirabad (B. T.)
Talagaon	Jhelum

Murree, *via* Rawalpindi, is the nearest point of departure for Srinagar.

P. D. BARCLAY, Traffic Superintendent.
Rawalpindi, dated 20th July 1881.

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES, otherwise CHARLES MACLEOD JOHN THORNTON, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS against, the estate of the said CHARLES MACLEOD JOHN THORNTON, late of Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras, in India, a Major General in Her Majesty's Army, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel on the Madras establishment of the Indian Artillery, deceased, who died at the Island of Malta on the 21st day of February, 1879, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased annexed) were granted on the 11th day of July, 1881, applicable to the whole of British India by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Esquire, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors of the said High Court, limited, until SARAH THORNTON, widow, the relict, and sole executrix of the said deceased, should obtain Probate granted to her, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1881, to send to the undersigned at their office, at No. 3, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Sarah Thornton having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 178 of 1879.

HORMASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, one of the administrators *de bonis non* with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMONJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators *de bonis non* with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, Cowasjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Ardaseer Cursetjee Ashburner, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Ashburner, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit, and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the third day of March, one thousand [illegible] eighty-one, and the eighteenth day of April, [illegible] eight hundred and eighty-one respectively, [illegible] immoveable properties will be sold by Public [illegible] five several lots before Charles E. Fox, Esq., [illegible] of this Honourable Court at his Office in the [illegible] on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August [illegible] sand eight hundred and eighty-one, at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of Andrew [illegible] Esq., the mortgagee, and of the abovenamed [illegible] of the abovenamed defendants or any of them [illegible] several lots next hereinafter described, [illegible]

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting the Warden Road on the East side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement (31,510) thirty-one thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey No. 7133, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 84, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, on or towards the south partly by the property of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, and partly by a portion of the hereditaments and premises hereinafter described as lot No. 4, on or towards the east partly by a private passage leading to the other neighbouring premises hereinafter mentioned, and partly by a portion of the hereditaments and premises hereinafter described as Lot No. 4, on or towards the west by the said Warden Road, which said premises were formerly occupied by the Honorable Samuel Mansfield, and are now occupied by the Honorable Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill, and are more particularly delineated and described as lot No. 1 in the plan thereof, and thereon surrounded by a *pink* boundary line, and which said plan marked A is filed in the office of the said Commissioner.

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cumbulla Hill, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement (12,121) twelve thousand one hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with lots Nos. 3 and 4 under No. 2,169, New Survey No. 7131, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Agiary of the late Hormasjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, deceased, on or towards the south by the private passage lying between the present described lot and lot No. 3, on or towards the east by the property of Jairaibhoy Peerbhoy, and on or towards the west partly by the private passage lying between the present described lot and lot No. 1, and partly by the property of Currimbhoy Ebrahim, which said premises were formerly occupied with adjoining premises by the Honorable Mr. John Marriott, and are now vacant, and are more particularly delineated and described as lot No. 2 in the said plan, and are thereon surrounded by a *green* boundary line.

Lot No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement (8,407) eight thousand four hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with lots Nos. 2 and 4 under No. 2169, New Survey No. 7131, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes, together with lot No. 4 under No. 85, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the said private passage, lying between the present described lot and lot No. 2, on or towards the south by the premises hereinafter described as lot No. 4, on or towards the east partly by the said private passage, and partly by the property of the late Morarjee Goculdass, and on or towards the west partly by the private passage lying between the present described lot and the said lot No. 4, and partly by a portion of the said lot No. 4, and which said premises with the said lot No. 4 were lately occupied by W. Wordsworth, Esquire, and are now vac[illegible] and are more particularly delineated and described lot No. 3 in the said plan, and are thereon surrounded [illegible] a *blue* boundary line.

Lot No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together w[illegible] the messuages or dwelling-houses and other buildi[illegible] standing thereon, known as Somerset House, situate, l[illegible] and being at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort, in the isl[illegible] of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Man[illegible] containing by admeasurement (31,415) thirty-one thous[illegible] four hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts [illegible] the same more or less, registered in the books of the Col[illegible] tor of Land Revenue, together with said lots Nos. 2 an[illegible] under No. 2169, New Survey No. 7131, and assessed by [illegible] Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes together with lot No. 3 under No. 85 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the premises hereinbefore described as lot No. 1, and partly by the premises hereinbefore described as lot No. 3, on or towards the south partly by the property of the late Morarjee Goculdass, partly by the property of Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and partly by the property of Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, on or towards the east by the property of the late Morarjee Goculdass, and on or towards the west partly by [illegible] of the premises hereinbefore describe[illegible] by the property of Dhurrumsey Poo[illegible] the property of Framjee Nusserwanjee [illegible] premises with lot No. 3, were late[illegible] Wordsworth, Esquire, and are now vacant, and are more particularly delineated and described as lot No. 4 in the said plan, and thereon surrounded by a *yellow* boundary line.

Lot No. V.

All the estate and interest of Chunda Ramjee, the mortgagee, and of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house, and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, fronting the said Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, on the west side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasuring (9,025) nine thousand and twenty-five square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 642, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 10, surrounded on all sides by a pucca built wall, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the Khetwady Main Road, and partly by the property of Damodhar and Withoba Balajee, on or towards the south, partly by a private passage, partly by the Agiary belonging to the late Cowasjee Manockjee Bhandoopwalla, and partly by certain shops bearing Municipal No. 9, on or towards the east partly by the shops lastly hereinbefore mentioned, partly by the said Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, and partly by the property of Damodhar and Withoba Balajee hereinbefore mentioned, and on or towards the west partly by the said Agiary of the late Cowasjee Maneckjee Bhandoopwalla, and partly by a sweeper's passage, beyond which are the premises of Bezonjee Dossabhoy Chinoy, and Perozbai, widow of the late Cowasjee Cooper, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the abovenamed defendants, and are now vacant, and are more particularly delineated and described in the plan thereof, and thereon surrounded by a *red* boundary line, and which said plan marked B is filed in the office of the said Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, attornies for the plaintiff No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1881.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

OWING to the bank holiday in London yesterday, the only public telegram to hand to-day is the New York message of yesterday, which quotes ready Mid.-Uplands at 12⅛ cents., an advance of ⅛, November shipment at 10·52, as against Saturday's quotation of 10·53 cents. per lb. for October. The receipts at the ports give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' Receipts	4,000	1,500	800
Three days' do.	6,000	2,200	1,100
Total since 1st Sept....	5,699,000	4,900,000	4,429,000

EXCHANGE opened quiet but firm at yesterday's closing rates, but after receipt of the Calcutta messages an advance of 1-32d. was established. The extent of business done throughout the day has been insignificant, nor can we look for any great increase at the moment ; but it is very noticeable that any movement from the level which we have lately had has always been upwards. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		.. .. ..	..1s. 7 ⅝d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	.. ..	..1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..	..1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,		..1s. 7 13-16 to 27-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,		..1s. 7 27-32 to ⅞d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,		.. 2·09¼.	,,

On Calcutta there is no quotable change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has ruled very steady at yesterday's quotations, say Rs. 104⅝ for Fours and Rs. 112⅝ for Fours-and-a-half. In the face of the somewhat doubtful political telegrams regarding Afghanistan affairs, this may be taken as evidence of considerable strength, as there can be no gainsaying the fact that any prospect of a resumption of hostilities over the frontier, in which India might be involved, would place the credit of the country considerably lower than it has latterly occupied. The contingency is no doubt remote, still it to a certain extent exists.

SHARES to-day have been quiet and tending easier. Banks are unchanged, as also Land Companies. In Press shares there is a decline of Rs. 2 in Broach Cotton, Rs. 5 in Berar, and Rs. 12½ in Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally Rs. 5 lower all round, with more sellers than buyers. Bombay Saw Mills are again Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 585. Gold Mining Companies find sellers but no buyers.

COTTON is firm at unaltered prices, but we have not heard of any business whatever for export.

SEEDS and WHEAT have undergone no quotable change.

FREIGHTS are firm. For ready shipment to Liverpool 40s. continues the quotation, and for the Mediterranean ports 35s. per ton, payable here. For future loading a fair demand exists for steamers, and several characters are reported to have been put through within the past day or two at 36s. 3d., with concessions and commission, for United Kingdom, Continent, and Mediterranean.

PIECE-GOODS are in no way altered. On the spot the demand is slack to a degree, and for distant delivery values here do not admit of business at Manchester quotations.

COALS are quiet. The sale of a steamer cargo of Cardiff, July shipment, is reported at Rs. 14-12 per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Scotsman, 1,090 tons, Captain C. H. Raguart, sailed yesterday for Batavia, in ballast.

THE barque Nesutan, 934 tons, Captain J. F. Frendt, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain G. Phipps, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE steamer Darien, 1,679 tons, Captain J. R. Inch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne (5th July), with a cargo of 2,604 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. W. G. Ley, Mr. P. H. Creswell, Mr. T. Parson, Capt. Gassiar, Mr. G. Vithul, Mr. A. Prinavanesi, and 34 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Lombardy (s)	Chapman ..	Venice, July 8.
	Coconada (s).......	Mitchell	Bussorah, July 20.
2	Galatea (s).......	Parson	London, June 30.
	Darien(s)..........	Inch	Tyne, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations,
2	St. Helens	Wood	Mauritius.
	Malta	Moulton	Akyab.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson ..	Rangoon.
	Pachamba (s)	Phipps	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	Deccan (s)	Andrews....	Southampton.
	Scotsman (s)	Raguart	Batavia.

The barque Nesutan Frendt, to Moulmein, obtain her port clearance yesterday.

The Ship Ivanhoe, to Europe, was entered for loading yesterday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

MacTier, Major, 33rd Bengal N. I., on leave, from Barrackpore.

JULYY 31.

Prendergast, Col., 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Australia.

Westropp, Lieut.-Col., Political Department, on, leave, from Poona.

Westropp, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona

AUGUST 1.

Birdwood, Lieut., 3rd Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Belgaum.

Parker, Surg., on leave, from Poona.

Ferguson, Surg, on duty, from Tanna.

White, Captain, Bengal staff, from leave, from England.

Macgregor, Lieut.-Col., 1st. Btn. The Royal Irish, from leave, from England.

Gamleier, Lieut.-Col., R. E., from leave, from England.

Spencer, Capt.. 35th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Allahabad.

Footner, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.

Sandeman, Capt. 78th Highlanders, from leave, from England.

Addington, 2nd Lieut., 61st Regt., on leave, from Madras.

Auchinleck, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., from leave, from England.

AUGUST 2.

McCudden, Captain, 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.

Smart, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave, to England.

AUGUST 2nd.

Call, Bt. Major, R. E., on leave, to England.

Maunsell, Genl., R. E., on duty, to Simla.

Fandy, Major, 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

Plomer, Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

MacTier, Major, 33rd Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.

Prendergast, Col., 2nd Madras Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.

Birdwood, Lieut., 3rd Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to England.

Parker, Surg., on leave, to England.

Brown, Capt. R. A., on duty, to England.

McCudden, Captain, 10th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

MacGregor, Lieut. Col., 1st Bn. The Royal Irish, on duty, to Murree.

White, Capt. Bengal Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Ley, Lieut., 98th (P. of W.) Regt., on duty, to England.

Gambier, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on duty, to Belgaum.

Spencer, Capt. 35th Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.

Leslie, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave to England.

Sandeman, Capt. 78th Highlanders, on leave, to Benares.

Lawson, 2nd Lieut., 61st Regt. on leave, to England.

Cottrell-Dormer, 2nd Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Auchinleck, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., from leave, to Secundrabad.

Auchinleck, Captain, R. A., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, August 2, 1881.

1. There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall, this Wednesday evening, the 3rd Inst. at 9 o'clock. The manual, firing, and bayonet exercises will be practiced. The arms and accoutrements can be obtained at Head Quarters.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 30.)

[illegible] C. I. Wills, Asst. Medical Supdt. has been [illegible] the Director, Persian Telegraph, fur-[illegible]wo years with effect from 7th April.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 28.

The C-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st. Battalion Camberland Regiment.—Capt. (local Major) H. R. Treeve to be Interpretor, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, vice 2nd Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot. Dated 28th June.

32nd Pioneers—Lieut. W. L. Boswell, 1st Batn. Essex Regt. (late 44th Foot), a candidate for the Bl. S. C. to be Offig. Wing Officer on probation Dated 7th July.

Capt. R. H. W. Plunkett, R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Lucknow and join C. Batty. C. Bdge. to which he has been appointed.

Lieut. Col. F. M. Armstrong, 45th N. I., is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 17th to the 27th July.

With the sanction of Govt., the following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division order, dated 24th April directing Bgdr.-Genl. R. Blair, Bl. Infy., Comdg. Mooltan Bgde., to assume command of the division pending arrival of Bgdr-General. A. H. Cobbe, C. B., vice Bgdr.-Genl. J. I. Murray, proceeded to resume command of the Rohilcund district.

Agra Brigade after order, dated 22nd June, directing Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C. B., 29th Punjab N. I. who reported his arrival on the above date, to assume command of the brigade.

Dated 25th June, directing Col. T. Rowland, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to command the brigade, vice Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C. B., proceeded on furlough.

Quetta Division order, dated 25th June, appointing Lieut. G. B. Austin, 3rd Bl. N. I., as 3rd class Station Staff Officer at Chaman, with effect from 29th April.

Dated 1st July appointing Col. R. Mallaby, Comdg. 13th Bo. N. L., to officiate as Bgdr.-Genl. of the infantry brigade at Quetta, from 27th June pending the arrival of a successor to the late Bgdr.-Genl. J. H. Henderson.

The following order is confirmed :—

1st Battalion Manchester Regiment (late 63rd Foot).—Regtl. order, dated 2nd July re-constructing the committee of paymastership as under, consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. H. R. Cook :—

PRESIDENT.
Capt. W. L. Gronow.

MEMBERS.
Capt. and Bt. Major H. F. Jackson.
Lieut. and Adjt. H. S. Smith.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette.*)

ADMIRALTY, 12th July, 1881.

The undermentioned officers, having attained 15 years' seniority as commdrs, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of retired captain from the dates stated against their names, viz :—Commander A R Blane, 26th July 1881, J A Forbes, 5th July 1881, H J Hodgson, 5th July 1881, B J Cooper, 5th July 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 30th April, 1877—Engr H White (a) has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th inst.

ADMIRALTY, 13th July, 1881.

Staff Surg M Magill, M. D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgn in H M's Fleet, with seniority of 23rd June, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*** "AGENTS WANTED."

LAST WEEK OF SALE.
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!!
HALF PRICE!!!

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY

HAVE decided to remain open a few days longer, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary

CELLULOID CEMENT,

Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at

"2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."

The premises will POSITIVELY be closed in a few days.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AT their ordinary monthly meeting on the 26th instant, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 19th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

PETER PETERSON,
University Registrar.

University Library, 1st August, 1881.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOLDNEY—July 14th, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Lieutenant F. C. N. Goldney, Adjutant, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

ABBOTT—July 20th, at Jhalna Patan, Henry John Buyers, the infant son of Major and Mrs. H. B. Abbott, aged 9½ months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A PASSENGER."—You had perhaps better write to the Agent or Traffic Manager.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1881.

AYOUB KHAN has met with no opposition, and is now in undisputed possession of Southern Afghanistan. He entered Kandahar on the 30th ult. His infantry and guns are in the Citadel. His success, when we remember that about this time last year he was in full flight from General Roberts, and that since we have heard of nothing but rumours of the dissensions in Herat, against which he was suppose to be making head with great difficulty, is certainly one of the most unexpected changes of fortune in the annals even of Eastern warfare. We shall doubtless know in a day or two whether he proposes to shape his future course in open defiance or neglect of the rulers of India, or whether he is anxious to court our neutrality, if not alliance.

IT is announced from London that the Indian Government "intend to assist the Amir Abdul Rahman, but have not proposed to employ Anglo-Indian troops for the purpose." If there had been an army at Pishin, then, "ready to move westward," it would have remained without its marching orders : and the battery of artillery which an enthusiastic contemporary declared to be on the point of starting, all by itself, "for Afghanistan," will remain where it is. We do not gather from the telegram that the home authorities are entirely at their ease with regard to what the Indian Government "intend to do" in the way of assisting Abdul Rahman. And any hesitation they may feel is reasonable enough. There is really no difference in kind, though there may be a great deal in degree between employing Anglo-Indian troops to help the Amir and doing what we are now told it is the intention of the Indian Government to do. We might feel tolerably secure that our men would not pass over to Ayoub's standards, as our rupees (five lakhs of them) have to his coffers. But as regards the principle of the thing, there is no very apparent reason why we should not assist with men a Prince whom we intend to assist with money. But nothing can be more certain than that any such proposal as that which the Marquis of Hartington noted that the Indian Government did not make, of employing Anglo-Indian troops to assist the Amir, would at once have been disallowed at home. We suspect that the real reason for a distinction which has no logical foundation will be found in engagements entered into with the Amir which it is out of the question now to repudiate. In the offer of money we have the last heritage of the past : in the refusal to let a single Indian soldier fire his musket in a quarrel that in no way concerns us we have the recognition of the present.

We deprecate the step which is about to be taken, though we shall not deny that there may be circumstances—unknown to us—which render it unavoidable. But that reserve need not prevent us expressing our astonishment at the view of the nature of the crisis taken, for example, by the *Englishman*, which would have us regard the struggle between Abdul Rahman and Ayoub as a fight between a natural enemy of our own and an equally natural friend. In political gratitude Englishmen are more exacting than any other people, and demand a great deal more than they would in any circumstances give. It is absurd to suppose that Abdul Rahman neither ought to, nor will, turn against us because we, for our own purposes, helped him to the throne at Kabul, and just as absurd to suppose that it would be impossible to tolerate Ayoub—a soldier who has beaten us, and whom we have beaten—as ruler of Kabul. We are interested in the restoration of peace and order to Afghanistan. And we shall not complain if Government—bound, perhaps, by a positive pledge—do what they can to strengthen the hands of one of the contending parties. But apart from that consideration, Abdul Rahman is no more a natural friend of England than is Ayoub Khan a natural foe.

THE phrase "the Arab policy of France" is commencing to be used in discussions of the state of Europe and the East in a sense far wider than would have been suggested, or even understood, five years ago. Ever since the annexation of Algeria French Governments have, indeed, been obliged to have an Arab policy, and that policy consisted for the most part in the crude and simple application to the rights and possessions of the native inhabitants of the ancient Barbary State of those same maxims of strong-handed robbery which decided the action of the Salee rovers towards the peaceful merchants of the Mediterranean. The law of the strongest, in all its directness, was the law of the French conquerors of Algeria. At times, especially under the Third Empire, an attempt was made, not altogether unsuccessfully, to place the relations of Franks and Moslems on a better footing, and it seemed for a while as if Napoleon III. had really taken the place of a sort of Sultan among many of the Arab chiefs. The exploits of the Algerian native soldiery, Zouaves, Spahis, and Turcos, in the wars of the Third Empire also contributed to introduce a certain harmony into the working of French rule among the kinsmen of those redoubtable warriors. While there remains as much as ever, as recent events have testified, the necessity for France to look sharply after her Arab policy in Algeria, an "Arab policy" of a more serious order, directly challenging the notice of European diplomacy, has also come into existence. A writer in the *Journal des Débats*, the other day, has expressed the fundamental idea of this new departure in the Oriental ambition of France, in language which more than lifts a corner of the veil that has been allowed to cover certain inclinations of the new Republic. "It is an opinion generally spread among us"—the writer dates his letter from Baalbec—"that in the work of civilisation which the Powers share among themselves in the East the Arab countries are the destined portion of France. France is in effect of all the nations of Europe the one which possesses the greatest number of Arab subjects. England, Russia, Holland may possess as many Mahomedans under their domination, but France bears away the supremacy from all of them as an Arab Power." It will be admitted that the practical annexation of Tunis, the pretensions to supervise the population of Tripoli, the well-known interest taken by French politicians in Egypt, and the old hankerings after Syria appear to fall in very aptly with this sketch of the Oriental cupidities of France. "Arab policy" takes a profound significance when thus described as the Arab policy of such enterprising citizens as M. Gambetta and his colleagues have shown themselves to be. While all the world has been watching the advances of Russia along the horizon of the north, and has been speculating upon the time which will still be necessary, on the most likely computations, before the Government of St. Petersburg can effectively emerge from the regions of snow and steppe, it would seem as if of a sudden everybody woke up to the knowledge that another aggressive Power, infinitely better fitted in many respects for the work of aggression, was possibly already in a position to absorb provinces and engulf districts and principalities in the most coveted regions of the earth, and along the highways and communications which are essential to the security of the greatest and richest of contemporary mercantile States and Empires.

The manner in which Europe seems to have realised the new and astonishing fact has been curious to a degree, and may have appeared intensely amusing to such disinterested spectators as the inhabitants of Washington and Rio Janeiro. There was an air of abruptly wakening up as if from slumber ; a puzzled rubbing of eyes and blinking of eyelids ; a confused casting of glances, at first merely interrogatory, then amazed or stupefied, and gradually alarmed and even frightened. We have seen influential journals in many languages which, within a month, passed from the extreme of incredulity as to the designs of France to the extreme of readiness to believe any and every report of French ambition. The wonder has come to be, not that France should aim at playing a part for which her situation, tastes, and resources naturally fit her, but that every body did not suspect long ago that a time must arrive when France would again turn to the Orient as she did in the Crusades, as she did under the great Corsican, and, leaning on her still mighty sword, project a vast and threatening gesture towards the spell-bound regions of the Ptolemies and Saladin. It would almost seem as if France has been missing her destiny during all the generations in which she was engaged in forcing herself into northern climates unsuited to her sunny genius, and expending upon bootless struggles with stern Teutons, on guard over their native lair, the energies and the versatility which should have been reaping rich harvests of wealth and glory in the kingdoms of the sun.

Then Prince Bismarck must have been "squared." So says universal rumour. So repeat the calculated indiscretions of semi-official hint-droppers, and the inspired suggestions of persons who have notoriously the ear of great personages. Of course Bismarck has been "squared," if, indeed, it was not Bismarck who "squared" the French politicians. "Why should France and Germany be eternally enemies, when the world is wide enough for both ? Why should we be eternally on guard, with weapons pointed at each other's throat, over a little Alsace-Lorraine, when Germany would only be too glad to see the dominion of France rounded off and amplified by the acquisitions of lands more than equal to fifty Alsaces and fifty Lorraines ? At least, can we not accord one another a breathing time ? Let the question of Alsace-Lorraine stand for a decade or two, while we see how the world will prosper with us elsewhere in the meantime. Perhaps Germany may crave a restoration of her ancient bounds upon the Baltic and the German Ocean. Germany will see without displeasure the Mediterranean converted into that French lake which was the dream of past generations of Frenchmen, and will experience nothing but satisfaction if France re-establishes in her own name the ancient supremacy of the Latin race over the long-lost lands which were once the granaries of Rome." In this tone German journals have not ceased to write, and Prince Bismarck's warm approval of the French advance in Tunis was quite in conformity with all these suggestions and prospectives. It is the turn of French journals now to dwell upon the seductive theme. The *Journal des Débats*, the *Republique Française*, the *Temps*, the *Paix*, the organs alike of M. Gambetta and M. Grévy, recount the advantages which should secure the future in the Mediterranean and Levant to the genius of France. England can no longer afford to be ambitious. The Turkish Empire is doomed ; French land forces will soon command the valley of the Nile ; and French Railways will soon abridge the distance between Tripoli and Damascus. The bribe of Armenia will conciliate Russia. Live the Arab policy of France !

THE question of the neutrality of the Panama Canal has certainly been raised in European diplomatic circles, but as M. de Lesseps is unable to promise its completion sooner than 1888, the statesmen of Europe, over-burdened as they are by a hundred pressing demands, seem inclined to let the matter rest for a while at least. The Government of the United States is in no such need of holding its hand, and the Foreign Office at Washington has set to work in a very earnest manner, and in one that can hardly be satisfactory to any Power in the Old World. It has put in a claim to the undivided government of the canal in a way which renders neutrality impossible. The *Diario di Cun Linamarca* publishes the following as the text of the protocol laid before the Government of Colombia by the American representative at Bogota. We give it in full, italicising the provision which England at least should not allow to become a portion of any future treaty :—"The ships of war and military convoys of the United States may in peace or war pass free through the canal without payment of tolls. By common consent both Governments will select, in territory of the isthmus, places appropriate for forts, arsenals, coaling depôts, and naval store-houses. In time of peace there shall be no American military force on the isthmus beyond that indispensable for the repair and preservation of such forts, arsenals, &c. In case the neutrality of the canal should be threatened, the United States are authorised to take military occupation of the isthmus, and Colombia will be obliged to co-operate. *The ships of war and military expeditions of all other nations, except the United States, will have no right to pass through the canal in time of peace.* Nevertheless, the two nations may, by a mutual understanding, permit the innocent use of the highway to such ships and expeditions. Colombia undertakes to enter into no negotiations concerning the canal, or to alter the rules and regulations governing it, without previous accord with the United States." By the terms of this arrangement the independence of Colombia is placed on a level very nearly approaching that to which France has reduced Tunis. The line of the canal and all points commanding it are to be held by forts garrisoned by American troops, whilst in time of war this military force can be increased to any extent it may seem good to the Government at Washington. More than this, if at any time the latter Power thinks that its omnipotence on the canal is likely to be called in question, it can draft, even during peace, any number of troops it pleases into Colombia. It is interesting to observe that this aggressive rejection of all but American influence is called "the neutrality of the canal." The passage in which the ships of war of all nations, except the United States, are excluded at all times speaks for itself, unless we have confidence in our being able to satisfy the condition of proving to the Cabinet at the White House that our intentions are "innocent."

It is some comfort to know that, in the words of the *Panama Star and Herald*, "the protocol has been disapproved by the Colombian Senate. Mr. Deichman, United States Minister to Colombia and author of the protocol, is furious. The Government, the Senate, the press, and the people have unanimously denounced the protocol." The Colombian protest is rigourously supported by the President of the State, Senor Nunez, who recently telegraphed to the President of the petty neighbouring State of Cauca "Colombians never had greater need for union than at the present moment." He adds : "the President of the United States insists on his views concerning the Panama Canal," from which we may judge that the discussion of the question has gone very much further than was supposed. Indeed, there is little doubt but that unless the European Powers—and firstly England—resolutely interfere, the resistance of the Central American States will not count for very much. It is evident from the language of the New York press that nothing will satisfy the people of the Republic but an undisturbed sovereignty at the isthmus. The *New York Herald* of 10th June is particularly outspoken, and its language deserves attention. "Despatches from Vienna," it writes, "state that in view of the probable success of the Panama Canal, the European Powers are endeavouring to come to an understanding to secure the neutrality of the canal after it shall have been finished. If this report be true, the European Powers are exceeding the limits of their authority. The people of the United States care very little about who builds the canal, provided the shares are put upon the market in an honest manner. There will be no objection made to European capital and enterprise in this direction, as long as the undertaking is not made exclusively European. But as soon as the canal is finished it would be presumptuous on the part of the European Powers to say how the canal should be worked. The Isthmus of Panama, Central America, and Mexico constitute a direct continental neighbourhood of the United States frontiers. Virtually, and by the nature of their situation, these countries form too much a part of our territory to permit the occupation or administration of them by foreigners. For the Suez Canal the case was different. Egypt, being too feeble to assert her rights, was victimised by the nations interested. *We, on the contrary, are perfectly able to maintain our position, and we cannot enter into any treaty of neutrality*, as is proposed by the European Powers. In the case of a war between the United States and a foreign Power the Panama Canal would be the key to our southern frontiers, and we could not confide it to the hands of any other nation." It would be unjust to deny that there is much reason and justice in the concluding sentence of this passage. Englishmen recognize as well as claim the right of nations to take a special interest in the concerns of neighbouring territories, and the United States might demand a large, perhaps a predominant, share in the management and supervision of the Panama Canal; but it is pure lust of dominion, such as France has so recently given an example of, that refuses a just measure of coparceny to other interested Powers. We have asked no more in the case of the Suez Canal, although our most vital interests as a great Empire depend on our having and holding a strong position in Egypt. Such a position the European nations can and will yield to the United States ; but considering the great interests England has in India, and France in China, the two great naval Powers would fail in their duty to themselves if they silently accept the extravagances of the proposed Colombian treaty.

LORD CARLINGFORD moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords on Monday evening, and an animated discussion, we are told, took place, which, however, does not seem to have lasted long, if we are to understand that Lord Salisbury spoke in his natural place in the debate. The leader of the Opposition is said to have "admitted the necessity of the Bill," but to have "insisted upon radical amendments being introduced." If the leader of the Opposition were any body but Lord Salisbury, such a declaration would undoubtedly be a bad omen for the final success of the Bill. Mr. Gladstone will undoubtedly be as indisposed to accept radical amendments to his Bill from the Lords as he has been to allow it to be "improved" past recognition in the Commons. For no one who has watched the progress of the Bill will accept the statement that if it has passed the Lower House it has done so because the Opposition have been allowed to "leave their stamp upon it." But the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords is—Lord Salisbury. It is possible, then, that he may unsay to-morrow what he says to-day ; possible, too, that by radical amendments he means amendments which are not radical ; possible, lastly, that, if he does mean what he says, and sticks to it, he may find himself deserted by those whom he is supposed to lead. So that we need not give up hope yet.

TO-DAY is to witness an assault on the House of Commons which, however distressing, can hardly be said to be unprovoked. Mr. Bradlaugh is to present himself at the table and again demand to be allowed to take the oath. Under the instructions which the Speaker has issued for securing effect to the instruction of the House that Mr. Bradlaugh shall not be allowed within "the precincts of the House," it is probable that the late member for Northampton will not get so far as the table : but his real object probably includes an intention to raise an action against those who wrongfully, as he thinks, impede his progress. It will be a relief to have the question as to whether his exclusion is legal argued in the law-courts : but we think it is much to be regretted that the general question has not been settled by an Act : after which Mr. Bradlaugh might have been left to sink or swim, according to his merits, as far as the great mass of Englishmen are concerned.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from London by the last mail, says :—The next serious political move is peasant suffrage both in Ireland and England, the ostensible object being the emancipation of the poor swineherd, who has been waiting ever since the Norman conquest for his chance. We are manifestly going down a rather steep incline, and shall, I suppose, find ourselves in the end in a very happy valley indeed, or else over a precipice. Which ? I don't know, nor does anybody that one meets ; but as the descent towards pure democracy is inevitable, it is the part of wise men, I presume, to acquiesce in it. Shrieking at all events can do no good. The poor *St. James' Gazette* is really a deplorable spectacle, always between a shriek and a tear. But I confess my heart has sometimes misgivings in which my head sympathises. *Où allons nous ?*

OUR Aden correspondent writes, July 26 :—The enquiry into the massacre of the Italian party still continues at Beilool, and is conducted by Ibrahim Pasha on behalf of Egypt, Captain Hulton, of the Dragon, representing England, and Captain Frigiero, Italy. H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa is also at Assab, on his way home to Europe after a two years' trip round the world. Two hundred Egyptian troops and two guns have been landed in the neighbourhood of Beilool. H. M. S. Arab has also left Aden for that port. Major Hunter has been appointed Her Majesty's Consul on the Somali Coast, and Captain Moncrieff, R. N., has succeeded Mr. Zohrab at the Jeddah Consulate.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

THIS week should be notable in our history as marking the close of the era of conciliation for Irish malcontents, and the complete disenchantment of Mr. Gladstone from his confident expectation that his Land Bill would really win for him the gratitude and good will of the Irish party. The Prime Minister seems to have sincerely believed that his concession about arrears would convince Irish members he had done everything for them that any Minister could do, and far more than it would have been possible for any other Minister but himself even to attempt to get sanctioned by the House of Commons ; but to his amazement and indignation he has since found out that "the more the scope of the Bill is extended, the greater become the demands" of the men who call themselves the representatives of the Irish people. These gentlemen coolly asked that funds should be supplied by British taxpayers to purchase uncultivated lands in Ireland and allot them to suitable tenants ; and this application having been refused, they have turned their attention to the emigration clause, which they declare to be an insult to their constituents. The more unscrupulous of Mr. Parnell's followers, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Healy, and Mr. Biggar, resumed yesterday the tactics of obstruction to defeat this clause, till Mr. Gladstone could contain himself no longer. With all that vehemence of language which he has always at command, he denounced the handful of members who systematically perverted the rules of the House "for the sake of intercepting, by mere persistence, and by words multiplied without a thought, without an attempt at permission," the deliberate convictions, repeatedly affirmed, of an overwhelming majority of members on both sides of the House. With pathetic dignity he described the pain with which he had witnessed the degradation of that noble assembly, and he fiercely maintained that the Parnellites had only had recourse once more to obstruction because they had "miserably failed" in their attempts to make the Bill unpopular in Ireland. I do not think, however, that this explanation of the motives by which Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are actuated is correct. The news from Ireland does not satisfy me that the Home Rulers have ceased to have the public opinion of that country, such as it is, on their side ; and the shameful conduct of the juries at Tralee this week in acquitting prisoners whose complicity in outrages was undoubted, shows that the sentiment of the Irish people is still enlisted on the side of the breakers of the law. The Irish Land Bill will, no doubt, please the more respectable tenants, and it will certainly put an end to the inclination of many tenant farmers in Ulster to join the Home Rulers ; but the bulk of Mr. Parnell's following are in such a hopeless condition of poverty that anything short of the expropriation of landlords and a general redistribution of property in Ireland would fail to satisfy them. They consequently look upon the Land Bill as granting only a morsel of their demands. They will take what the Bill gives of course, and they do not want to have the measure thrown out ; but they consider that it is practically safe, and that no harm can be done by persistent opposition to the emigration clause, the object of which is to thin their ranks, whereas their desire is to stay where they are, waiting for something more to turn up. As for the use of menaces to extract further concessions from the Government, it may fairly be said to Mr. Gladstone, *Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin.* The Prime Minister has over and over again referred to the effect of Irish agitation in forcing what are styled Irish wrongs on the notice of the English people ; and the agitators, who know that but for the Land League there would have been no Land Bill at all, may be excused for employing the same means which produced the Bill to make it more to their liking. Mr. Gladstone, however, has at last put his foot down, and, as the emigration clause is regarded by th[illegible] Conservatives as the most valuable part of th[illegible] Bill, he will have little difficulty in putting down this last effort at obstruction.

The necessity for emigration from Ireland might be considered proved by the mere fact that such immense crowds of the population have emigrated voluntarily as seriously to reduce the numbers of the inhabitants of the island. But it is quite true, nevertheless, that the ordinary Irish cotter clings to his home, and can be with difficulty persuaded to leave it. And what is the meaning of the word "home" for him ? If you will look at a return in to-day's *Times* showing the number and valuation of agricultural holdings in Ireland, you will see that as many as 218,199 are valued at £4 and under, and 196,934 at over £4 and under £10. We find, therefore, that out of the total number of 660,185 as many as 415,133 are valued at less than £10 a year ! These figures explain at once the real cause of the intense misery that ordinarily prevails among the agricultural population of Ireland. You may fairly assume that no family can live in decency, much less in comfort, on the produce of a piece of ground valued at a lower rental than £10 a yearer. If land yields three profits, the labourer's wages, the farmer's interest on capital invested, and the landlord's rent, the tenant who pays a rent of £10 a year and tills his own farm cannot earn more than £20 a year for himself, or about eight shillings a week ; and there is no other kind of occupation, however mean, in which the labour of himself and the other members of his family would not bring them in at least twice as much as this paltry sum. A gentleman of great experience in agriculture, to whom I was talking on this subject some little time ago, said he thought it a fair estimate that on the whole a man was better off as a day labourer than as the farmer of any smaller piece of ground than 50 acres ; and at the very low price of 5s. an acre a farm of 50 acres should pay a rent of £12-10. It is obvious, therefore, that the majority of Irish tenants cultivate holdings which would not maintain them and their families in a condition superior to that of the labourer even if they lived rent free ; and no reasonable politician can doubt that to clear these people off the land and send them to a country where they can hope to live comfortably would be a great blessing both to them and to Ireland. But they are too slothful and bigoted to say so ; and their chosen representatives encourage them to stay at home in their wretchedness, because they know that without such a tenantry they would have very few clients. They therefore resist even the proposal to make state-aided emigration permissive. The clause, however, will be carried in spite of them, and will, one may hope, prepare the way for a great improvement in the method of emigration to British colonies, and especially to Canada. Thousands of immigrants, on arrival at the Canadian ports, are now snapped up by American agents, who eagerly come forward to provide the strangers with food and shelter, and lend them money to keep them till they settle down ; and so the immigrants are easily persuaded to cross the frontier and find new homes in the States. If any state-aided scheme of emigration to Canada is to prosper, the people must be looked after carefully when they have crossed the Atlantic, and not merely cast ashore to shift for themselves.

Considering the amazing and unprecedented heat of the weather this month, I am surprised that the exasperation of the House of Commons against the Irishmen who threaten to keep it sitting till the end of August is not greater than it is. I am writing just now in a cool room, with the venetian blinds down to exclude the sun and all the doors in the house open to let in what breeze there is ; here the thermometer stands at 85°, an amount of heat that would do no discredit to Bombay. Fancy what a fearful punishment it must be to sit day after day and night after night in such weather, when you are panting for the cooling streams and heather-clad hills of Scotland, and to listen to the vulgar and insolent harangues of such odious Irish members as T. P. O'Connor, Biggar, and Healey. It is fortunate for these men that they have to deal with an assembly of English gentlemen and not with a House of rough democrats, or they might find themselves suddenly seized some fine evening and chucked into the Thames. That would be a very summary method of putting an end to obstruction, and I don't know that any one in this country would regret their fate if they were drowned. A good ducking at all events would do them no harm. Mr. Gladstone, though not yet proposing to take such strong measures, gave the Irish members a strong hint the other evening that the licence of obstruction they now enjoy may be cut down by a measure for cutting down the number of Irish representatives in the House. The census shows that the population of Scotland is now seven-tenths of that of Ireland, while the latter country sends 105 members to Westminster against Scotland's 60. If we take into account, not merely the respective numbers of the population, but the wealth, the intelligence, the loyalty, and the revenue-paying capabilities of the two countries, we cannot resist the conclusion that Scotland ought to be as largely represented as Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. In the same way the inhabitants of London, numbering as they do four-fifths of the whole population of Ireland, and contributing probably at least twenty times as much to the Imperial Exchequer, have a good right to complain that they are only represented by a handful of members, while Ireland has a sufficient number of representatives to obstruct all business that she herself does not care about. These and other anomalies of our representative system will have to be corrected in any new Reform Bill, and Mr. Gladstone does well, meanwhile, to warn the Irish members that the members for Great Britain are not likely to submit much longer patiently to the intolerable abuse of the excessive representation Ireland at present enjoys in the House of Commons.

My engagements in Scotland deprived me of the pleasure of seeing the great Volunteer Review at Windsor last Saturday, and for the same reason I have been unable to visit the camp at Wimbledon this week. The present year marks a decline in the popularity of Wimbledon, owing no doubt to the disgust caused by the scandal about the marking last year, and to other blunders of the Council of Management ; and the intense glare and haze have interfered with the excellence of the shooting. Nothing, on the other hand, could, by all accounts, have been more admiraable than the whole conduct of the Windsor review. The martial spirit of Englishmen has certainly not received much encouragement of late years, and it is therefore all the more creditable to the volunteer force that it goes on increasing in numbers and efficiency every year. On an emergency there can be no doubt that England and Scotland could now place at the disposal of the State a volunteer army of nearer 300,000 than 200,000 men, for an immense number of volunteers who have retired are capable of taking their places in the ranks again whenever they may be called upon. I think it would be well if the boys in every board school throughout the country were regularly drilled to the use of arms as a part of their education ; so that it would be no labour for every young man, as he grew up, to serve a few years in a volunteer regiment. England would thus gain many of the advantages of a conscription without being subjected to its burdens.

As to my second electioneering campaign in the North, it has ended like the Scotchman's adventure when the policeman caught him climbing his neighbour's garden wall, and asked him where he was going. "Bock again," replied the prudent Sandy, dropping into his own domain ! So here I am, "bock again," *re infectâ.* I went over the whole of the ground, making speeches in all the various burghs, and being everywhere well received ; but I came to the conclusion that against only one Liberal candidate I could not hope to be successful. I was highly gratified by the spontaneous offer of some friends of the cause to contribute handsomely towards paying the expenses if I chose to go to the poll ; but I thought I was bound to be as careful of their money as of my own, and, although I should have done at least as well in all the burghs as I did last year, and much better in some of them, I could not reckon on a sufficient number of votes to ensure my return. In these circumstances I declined to be nominated, and came away home again. It was a pleasant trip. The country is lovely at this season of the year, and travelling about is very enjoyable. My opponents dealt very gently with me. Ex-Provost Culbard, of Elgin, amused me by handing me up a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* with one of my letters in it, and asking me if I confessed the authorship of a sentence in which I compared thorough-paced modern English Radicals to the French peasantry, and said they cared only for their bellies and would at any time gladly sacrifice a couple of provinces rather than endanger their free breakfast-table. You see how careful I ought to be in writing to you. But there is one element of hope in the discovery that Mr. Culbard regularly reads my letters. I feel a strong inward conviction that, if he will only go on reading them, I shall some day make a convert of him. The poor man is somewhat out of humour already with the Government. He has started a project, a capital one I must say, for building a new Town Hall at Elgin ; and, being himself of a jovial disposition, he induced the principal whiskey dealers of the district to send him each a cask of whiskey, to be raffled for at a "Whiskey Wappenschaw," with the intention of giving the proceeds to the Town Hall fund. But the Wilfrid Lawsonites, when they heard of this scandalous proposal, were up in arms at once ; and, a question being asked in the House of Commons as to the legality of the whiskey raffle, the Lord Advocate was obliged to hint to Mr. Culbard that his excellent scheme must be given up. The consequence is that he has casks enough of whiskey left on hand to give him as much liquor as he can swim in for the rest of his life, and still allow him to set aside one cask to preserve his body in after his death. I have said that I had only one Liberal opponent ; the two others were struck out by means of the test ballot, a convenient instrument invented by the managers of the Radical party for ridding themselves quietly of independent candidates and selecting a man whose political profession of faith is summed up in the comprehensive and convenient formula, "I believe in the Minister of the day, and will vote with him in every division." The method may be different, but the purpose is the same as that of M. Gambetta's little plan, which failed so ignominiously, to substitute *scrutin de liste* for *scrutin d'arrondissement.* The object in either case is to destroy both the independent member and the independent elector, and to transform representative government into a vast centralized piece of mechanism, worked by a few skilful politicians with no other end in view than to secure for themselves a perpetual tenure of office. Mr. Asher, the chosen of the test ballot at Elgin, is a successful and even distinguished Scotch advocate. But he is a lawyer, and nothing more. He speaks with ease and fluency, but there is not much thought in what he says. His manner is somewhat pompous, and he is evidently quite a novice in politics. I shall try at the next election what the people of Elgin think of their bargain.

J. M. M.

ARCHŒOLOGICAL REMAINS IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 25.

WITH the formation of an Indian Museum at Oxford by Professor Monier Williams, towards which liberal contributions were sent by many of the Native Princes of India, an impetus has been given to explorations in India for the discovery of archœological remains. The writings of Tavernier and other distinguished Indian travellers always refer to His Highness the Nizam's territories as a store-house where the enterprising explorer would be certain to be rewarded for his exertions. Such motives induced a foreign gentleman named Herr Edelstein to prospect some of the districts of the Hyderabad State. His labours were most happily rewarded, for he came upon the remains of very ancient fortresses on an ancient well on a hill unknown even to tradition, in which coins and jewels have been dropped by Hindoo devotees from time immemorial, and the remains of mouldering temples in the heart of jungles almost uninhabited, where the beauty and finish of the prostrate columns and other stonework, all of jet-black polished stone, with strange hieroglyphics engraved thereon, suggest that they belong to an era unknown to Indian history, to an era before the time of Buddha, and point to a pre-historic period. He further elicited information from the people of several districts, that many other ancient remains exist in abundance in the country.

To remove even a portion of these most interesting relics from the interior of the country without authority was beyond the discoverer's power. He therefore communicated the discoveries to Professor Monier Williams, who immediately sought the assistance of the Secretary of State for India. Both Lord Lansdowne and Lord Hartington were much interested in the subject, and lost no time in referring the matter to the Viceroy of India. Lord Ripon directed General Cunningham to enquire into the matter, and sent on the whole of the correspondence to the British Resident at Hyderabad ; the Resident in due course referred the matter to His Highness the Nizam's Minister, in view to the Hyderabad Government's assistance being rendered towards bringing these most interesting remains to the knowledge of the civilized world. But, alas ! for the ignorance and crampt exclusiveness of Native Governments—from which even that civilized Minister, Sir Salar Jung, is not exempt—a stumbling block has been thrown in the way of the further prosecution of this interesting matter. There was consternation amongst the staff of the Nizam's Government in consulting over the subject. It was evidently feared that if any encouragement was given to this sort of thing, the whole of His Highness's country would be hunted over by this irrepressible traveller, whose demands would eventually be a snare and vexation to the Government. So argued the wiseacres. It was therefore solemnly resolved that it was best to get out of this business and to nip in the bud any such explorations in the Nizam's territory. The Nizam's Secretary in the Public Works Department suggested and indited a report to the satisfaction of the Minister and the Government in general, that he was sure there must be some mistake, as he, as Secretary D. P. W., had not explored those unexplored tracts, and it was therefore impossible for any one else to explore them, and that archæological discoveries such as those mentioned must of necessity be impositions, inasmuch as the foreign traveller was not an officer of the Nizam's D. P. W. And so the matter stands. The patient discoverer has brought all this to the notice of the Government of India and the Home Government, and doubtless before long some startling reprimands will be received by His Highness's Government, the nature of which, perhaps, may be almost as interesting as the archæological discoveries of Herr Edelstein in His Highness the Nizam's dominions.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Election, Crawford Market, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Divine Service, on board the ship Cervin, 7-30 p.m.
Divine Service, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 8 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Squad Drill, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st :—Lombardy (s), from Venice ; Coconada (s), Bussorah. Yesterday :—Galatea (s), London ; Darien (s), Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—St. Helens, to Mauritius ; Malta, Akyab ; Colaba (s), Rangoon ; Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ; Deccan (s), Southampton ; Scotsman (s), Batavia.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy and the Galatea entered, and the Chinsura, Java, and Ossian left the dock yesterday.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRAMWAY LINE.—Shamoo Jeewraj was yesterday convicted by Mr. C.P. Cooper of causing obstruction to the tramway line at Mombadevie by placing stones on it. He was fined Rs. 5.

TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 31st ultimo, was 51 inches and 39 cents. The height of water in the lake was 37·21 feet. The height of water in the corresponding week last year was 38·12.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on view of the body of Suggoon Suckoo, aged twenty-two years. Deceased was a labourer, and on the evening previous, while carrying a large basketload of vegetables, dropped down, and died almost instantaneously. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

CRUSHED BY A STEAM ROLLER.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Duncan-road, on view of the body of Muckloo Lingoo, a Cammattee boy, five years of age, who, while attempting to cross the road, ran against a steam roller that was working at the time, and, falling, was crushed to death. The verdict was "that the death of deceased was caused by his having been accidentally run over by a steam roller, whereby his head was crushed."

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Govind Jayba, a servant in the employ of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing thirty-two skeins of yarn, of the value of Rs. 8, the property of the company. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Goonajee Baboo, a servant in the employ of the National Spinning and Weaving Company, and Baba Mea Noordeen, a shopkeeper, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 of stealing two bags of flour, valued at Rs. 21, the property of the company, and the other of dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other was fined Rs. 100.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik was called to the chair, in the absence of Dr. Cook. There were also present Sir Frank Souter, Capt. H. Morland, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, Dosabhoy Framjee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and R. N. Khote. Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 3,234 from the balance of the drainage loan, on account of repairs done to a portion of the old main drain, Falkland-road, and of Rs. 1,400 for shoring a cracked portion of the old main drain opposite to the water-trough of the Jadowjee Mill, in Falkland-road. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee has given notice that at the next meeting he will draw the attention of the Council to the advisability of retrenching the heavy expenditure on account of establishment for drainage. After transacting some other business of little public importance, the Council adjourned until Friday week, on account of the Balev holiday on Tuesday next.

THEFT AT MATOONGA.—An extensive theft of gold and silver ornaments was committed at the residence of Chimmoonlall Maharaj last week. The police have succeeded, not only in capturing the thief, but in recovering a greater quantity of jewelry than the Maharaj was aware he had been robbed of. The thief was a man named Vuljee Rowjee, a servant who had recently been discharged from the service of the Maharaj, and who, it appears, was seen loitering about the premises shortly before the property was missed. He made a confession of his guilt, and fetched the property from the place where he had hidden it, in a lot of rubbish in an adjoining field. The aggregate value of the jewelry recovered from this place was Rs. 3,392. On its being shown to the Maharaj he identified it as his property. The prisoner Vuljee Rowjee was charged yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with the theft of the property, and on admitting the truth of the complaint, he was convicted upon his own admission, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALIMONY.—A Jewish lady named Musoodah laid a complaint against her husband, Reuben David, a wealthy Jew, to the effect that he refuses to maintain her. The case was heard last week before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court. The wife stated that her husband had assaulted her twice, and refused to maintain her. The husband denied that he had assaulted her, or had deserted her, and stated that his wife had left his house of her own accord, and he was even then willing to take her home. The complainant was questioned by the court whether she would go to her husband's house, as he was willing to take her back. She had no witness to prove the charge of assault, but declined to go and live with her husband, as his two elder wives lived with him and annoyed her ; but if he kept her in a separate house she would consent to go and live there. The magistrate said that it was an ordinary dispute between a husband and wife, and seeing the Jewish Rabbi in court, he asked both the parties whether they would abide by the decision of the Rabbi if he referred their dispute to him. They agreed to the magistrate's proposal, and left the court.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Robert Beadie, Mr H Cousens, Lt W G Ley, Mr and Mrs Jalland, and Mrs Campbell.
For Brindisi—Mr Talbot and Mr H Cousens, Junior.
For Marseilles—Mr Gassion.
For Venice—Mr W R Robinson.

HEAVY STORMS IN KATHIAWAR.

COLONEL L. C. BARTON, Political Agent, Kathiawar, has addressed the following communication to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, under date, Rajkot, 18th July : I regret to have to report, for the information of Government, that very great damage has been occasioned by the heavy storm that swept over this province last week. The centre of the cyclone appears to have travelled in a north-easterly direction through the Halar district, striking the land about midway between Porbandur and Dwarka, and passing over Nawanagar, Dhrol, and Morvi, and doing great damage in these towns and the surrounding country. Reports from Nawanagar state that rain commenced falling on the 11th. The river Negmati, which runs by the town, was in flood early on that day, and penetrated into the houses, carrying away much property and cattle. On the night of the 11th the wind increased to a gale, and was accompanied by torrents of rain ; the town was inundated ; about one thousand houses, it is computed, collapsed; and there was some loss of life. The storm continued without cessation until the afternoon of the 13th, 28 inches and 90 cents. of rain being gauged. The town of Dhrol has suffered even more severely ; three-fourths of the houses are said to be in ruins ; 33½ inches are reported to have fallen here during the storm. Morvi was struck by the storm about 10 o'clock on the night of the 11th: after which it rained and blew without any intermission for 30 hours. After a short lull another fall took place, lasting 16 hours ; and again on the 14th the storm lasted from 10 a.m. until sunset. During its continuance 25 inches 34 cents. of rain fell. The damage done has been very great ; the extensive suburb of the town has been nearly destroyed, and all the valuable property stored in warehouses there washed away ; many houses in the town have fallen down ; the jail was flooded and had to be vacated ; and it is feared that there has been considerable loss of life as well as property, not only in Morvi itself, but throughout the district. Whole villages are reported to have been swept away, while the minor towns are stated to have suffered in a greater degree than the capitals. The chiefs, with their usual liberality, are providing food and shelter for the homeless. The Thakor Saheb of Morvi distinguished himself by his activity. He went about the town during the storm, providing food and shelter for those in need of it, thereby giving an excellent example, and infusing energy into his subordinate officers. In Rajkot the storm was very severe during the 11th and 12th, but subsided on the 13th. The return of rainfall is as follows :—

	Inches	cents.
11th	6	16
12th	6	26
13th	2	30
Total...	14	72

Considerable damage was done to buildings and trees ; but it is evident that we escaped the full force of the storm, which appears to have had its axis in a line running from S. W. to N. E., passing about 50 miles to the north of this station. In Jodiya, fo[illegible] instance, it is reported that 50 inches of rain fell du[illegible] the storm. A further report will be submitted w[illegible] full particulars regarding the extent of the d[illegible] and loss of life have been received.

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TELEGRAMS.

ENTRY OF AYOUB KHAN INTO KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

Ayoub Khan entered Kandahar on the 30th July. His infantry and guns are in the Citadel, and his cavalry in the Cantonment. Before his arrival 19 Farsiwans and Hazaras were murdered in the streets by the Afghan populace. Shamsuddin Khan is reported to have been taken prisoner ; but this requires confirmation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said he had reason to believe that the Indian Government intend to assist the Amir Abdul Rahman, but they have not proposed to employ Anglo-Indian troops for the purpose.

THE LAND BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

An animated discussion took place in the House of Lords last night upon Lord Carlingford moving the second reading of the Irish Land Bill. The Marquis of Salisbury recognised the necessity of the Bill, but insisted, however, upon radical amendments being introduced.

THE LAND LEAGUERS.

In the House of Commons a discussion took place relating to the land leaguers at present imprisoned in Ireland. In the course of the discussion Mr. Parnell was suspended from sitting in the House, owing to his offensive defiance of the Speaker.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A discussion also took place in the House of Commons respecting Russian aggression in Central Asia. The Marquis of Hartington said that the Government admitted that the integrity and independence of Afghanistan were of vital importance to England, and that they would not allow any foreign interference there. The whole matter, he said, was under the consideration of the Government. His Lordship further stated that the extension of Russian territory in Northern Persia had raised the question of Persian integrity and independence, which, he remarked, could never be a matter of indifference to England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUGUST 2, 4-20 P. M.

Mail-steamer Brindisi, from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 1.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 80·5 Farht.

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 2.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 79·9
„ 10 a.m. .. .. 82·7
„ 2 p.m. .. .. 83·7
„ 4 p.m. .. .. 79·9

MR. HENRY STEAD, whom, it will be remembered, two Judges of the High Court refused in May last to swear in as a Notary Public, was afterwards sworn in by Mr. Justice West ; and we believe Mr. Stead has now received his credentials from the Faculty Office, London, authorising him to practice as a Notary Public at Bombay "and in all other Her Majesty's Foreign Territories, Colonies, and Dominions."

A HORSE FAIR is to be held at Poona in connection with the horse show, commencing on the 27th September next, and will be free and public. Persons requiring covered shelter for their horses should send notice to the Secretary, Poona Horse Show, if possible, before the 20th September. No fee will be charged for accommodation. Persons desiring it will receive the assistance of the committee in procuring grass and grain at reasonable rates. Communications should be addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Poona.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, was commenced the hearing of a complicated case in which Mr. C. A. Turner, the official liquidator of the East India Bank, has preferred several charges of fraud against Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia. With reference to a sale of the assets of the bank in March, 1868, the plaintiff charged that it was a fraud upon the shareholders, and was in reality a contrivance whereby Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Kessowjee Naik, and others hoped to escape the payment of large sums of money for which they were liable to the bank. The defendant, as liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, a concern intimately connected with the East India Bank, was aware of the fraudulent character of the sale, and filed in the High Court certain petitions in his own name, and in the names of others, for the removal of the liquidators, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, and for impeaching the *bonâ fides* of the sale. He subsequently withdrew from the prosecution of the petition, on receiving from Cassumbhoy a sum of Rs. 26,000 and securities of the value of Rs. 75,000, Cassumbhoy at the same time agreeing not to prosecute a suit which he had brought against defendant to recover about five lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff in the present suit submitted that defendant, as a shareholder of the bank, had acted in that instance in fraud of the other shareholders, and that he was liable to account to him for all moneys, securities, and advantages obtained by him under the arrangement with Cassumbhoy. In another instance the claims of the bank against Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey were, through the defendant's instrumentality, compromised with the sanction of the court for one lakh of rupees each. The defendant, however, had concealed from the liquidators and from the court the fact of his having received from Kessowjee Naik Rs. 50,000 in cash and 100 shares of the Mazagon Company as a consideration to bring about the compromise ; or otherwise the compromise would not have been carried out. The plaintiff charged that the conduct of the defendant was a fraud upon the other shareholders, as the moneys were received by him directly on account of the bank, or under circumstances which rendered it incumbent upon him to account for and hand them over to the bank. The plaintiff therefore claimed that the defendant should be ordered to make a full discovery of all moneys, securities, and other advantages obtained by him as above stated, and to make them over to the plaintiff as official liquidator of the bank. The defendant admitted the receipt of the Rs. 50,000 and the 100 shares of the Mazagon Company, but said that was in consideration of the agreeing to bury all past enmities with Kessowjee Naik, and to become friends with him, as well as of his undertaking to settle certain claims made against Kessowjee Naik. He mentioned the circumstances under which, he submitted, he was entitled to retain the moneys and securities he had received either from Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey or Kessowjee Naik, denying that, in either case, his conduct was fraudulent of the other shareholders of the bank. The case is still at hearing.

AN up-country paper hears that certain stamp frauds have been discovered in the Munsiff's Court at Lahore. Their full extent is not known as yet, nor have any arrests been made, though strong suspicion exists against more than one person connected with the court itself.

MR. M. MACAULIFFE, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, has been compelled to take privilege leave, owing to the state of his health. Mr. J. C. Brown, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, officiates for him.

THE next permanent appointments to the High Court of the N. W. Provinces are awaited, according to the *Pioneer*, with considerable anxiety. There can be little doubt, that paper believes, that Mr. Tyrrell will be confirmed, partly because he is, as regards the court, the senior of the two officiating civilians ; and partly because that arrangement is so desirable as to render any question as to its realisation an insult to the intelligence and morality of the Government. But concerning the other seat, it is now generally believed that the Secretary of State has promised it to Mr. Brodhurst's friends, on behalf of that gentleman.

IT is notified in General Orders that the Government of India have decided that all officers proceeding to or from Bombay on duty at the public expense, from or to all stations north of Cawnpore, including the Gwalior, Rohilcund, and Oudh commands, shall henceforth travel *vià* the Rajputana State Railway. That route is also to be used by individuals and small parties in cases when proper arrangements can be made for their food, &c., during the journey without involving additional expense to the State. Troops requiring to be detained at Deolali, and invalids, will continue to travel by the East Indian and Great Indian [illegible] Railways as heretofore.

THE appointment of Mr. W. C. Benett to succeed Mr. Buck as Director of Agriculture N. W. P. is an arrangement which the *Pioneer* is good enough to allow without finding fault in "any captious spirit." Our Allahabad contemporary says :—"In advocating the claims of Mr. Wright the other day, we sought rather to emphasise the idea that the appointment ought not to be treated merely as a convenient bit of patronage, than to espouse the interest of any candidate in particular. The arrangement now announced need not provoke the comments that might have been called for had some rumours been realised. Mr. Benett is at any rate a man of most undeniable ability, and it is always pleasant to see such a man lifted up in the service in disregard of that pestilent bugbear, seniority, which puts so many unfit men into high office. But, of course, Mr. Benett's appointment is an experiment. The Directorship of Agriculture is peculiarly a post in which a man requires that weight with other men which seniority confers. He has to manage obstructive Collectors and assert the rights of his department in the face of District Officers, who regard it as a nuisance, with great tact and decision of purpose. A junior man *may* be able to do this by sheer force of natural gifts better than many a senior man ; but the *à priori* view of the matter is that the Director ought to be a man about equal in rank to a Collector.

THE remains of a very ancient papyrus manuscript have been found near Baskhali, in the Mardan Tahsil, Peshawar district. On the west side of the Mardan and Baskhali road are some mounds, believed to be the remains of a former village, though nothing is known with any certainty regarding them, and it was while digging in a ruined stone enclosure on one of these mounds the discovery was made. A triangular-shaped stone "diwa," a soapstone pencil, and a large lotah of baked clay, with a perforated bottom, were found at the same place. Much of the manuscript was destroyed by the ignorant finder in taking it up from the spot where it lay between the stones ; and the remains are described as being like dry tinder ; in some of the pages, however, the character, which somewhat resembles Prakrit, is clear, and it is hoped it may be deciphered when it reaches Lahore, whither we understand it is shortly to be sent.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* regrets to hear the news about the failure of the water-supply at, and consequent withdrawal of a part of our little garrison of troops from, Jamrud fort. On this building we have spent a large sum of money ; we found it practically a ruin, and we repaired and strengthened it, enlarging it to a very considerable extent. Regarding the failure of the water-supply, it must have arisen from one of two causes. Either the tribesmen hard by have diverted the stream at some point nearer its source than Jamrud—and this we think extremely improbable—or our engineers have made a mistake in the selection of the spot at which they "took out" of the stream. This mistake has been often made before, and in larger works than that for supplying a fort with water. Our engineer officers are far too scientific to take a lesson from the ignorant villagers, who have traditions centuries old about the favourite beds of the streams and rivers from which they draw their water for irrigation purposes.

Two officers of the 9th Lancers (Captain Trower and Lieutenant and Adjutant M'Innis) who are declared to have fairly won the Victoria Cross in December, 1880, in the cavalry action before Kabul, will, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, be denied the honour of wearing that decoration ; for, strange to say, no report has been handed in which would justify the military authorities in recommending them to Her Majesty, though all accounts agree in pronouncing them well worthy of a distinction which has been unhesitatingly conferred upon others far less deserving.

THE arrangements for marking at Wimbledon this year were a matter of some curiosity. A home paper states that "an unusual number of persons visited the marking trenches on the 10th, probably under the impression that, in consequence of a certain notorious occurrence last year, structural changes would have been made in the mechanical arrangements of the targets. This is a misapprehension. The only change is the presence of an officer in each trench—a duty which has been undertaken by thirty-three volunteer officers, who, under the direction of Major Morris (Finsbury Rifles), perform much of the duty which has hitherto been entrusted to regular officers only. A volunteer officer is in charge of each of the firing points where Pool shooting is going on ; and under the new regulations the duties demand both watchfulness and tact on the part of the officer to prevent unpleasant friction. These officers give their services without honorarium, and they have volunteered from all parts of the country."

THE *Whitehall Review* hears that our authorities at Aden have given a concession to an Italian company to make an electric railway from the port of Aden to the cantonments, which are some miles inland, near the celebrated Tanks ; and that it is ultimately to be carried on to the limits of that possession, in order that the Somalis, who crossed over in considerable numbers from Africa, may have a fair chance of colonising this portion of the coast.

THE Russian semi-official organ, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, expresses great indignation at the charge brought by the English Press against the Russian Government, of double-dealing in the trans-Caspian. Discredit is thrown on the intelligence coming from Merv, and we are told that even if Russia has rectified her frontier with Persia such a proceeding has nothing to do with Merv, and is not in violation of promises made to England on that subject. Russia stopped her military operations in accordance with her assurances, and no one can reasonably object to her making use of the influence she has acquired by her recent conquests.

THE dress of the English soldier, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, is not suitable for war, or for any hard work. Any one who has tested his physical capacities by severe strain or by exposure must know how close they have often come to the limit of endurance, and how certainly that limit would have been exceeded but for the precautions which he had taken in the matter of dress. How would the Eton and Harrow boys like to bat and bowl and field in a close-fitting tunic, and generally much too close-fitting trousers, made of a stiff cloth ? According to all the newest lights on the subject of dress, the uniform of the infantry soldier should consist of knickerbockers, baggy at the knee, and an easy Norfolk jacket, which might be made as handsome as any garment could possibly be.

THE late Earl of Beaconsfield's will has been proved by Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild and Sir Phillip Rose, the executors, the probate being dated the 29th June. The gross amount of the personal estate is sworn to be 76,687*l.* 4s. 7d., and the net amount, after deducting debts and funeral expenses, 63,312*l.* 13s. The testator gives to Mr. Montagu Corry all his letters, papers, and documents, and also all the manuscripts and papers of his late father, with full discretion as to their destruction, preservation, custody, and publication, and a pecuniary legacy of 500l. ; any profit realised beyond this sum by their publication is to go to his estate. He devises all his real estate in the county of Bucks to the use of his nephew, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli. The residue of the personal estate is directed to be laid out in the purchase of freeholds or copyholds in England or Wales, to be settled to similar uses. It may be noted that there is no disposition of the testator's real estate, other than that in the county of Bucks ; so that if he left any such it would descend to the heir-at-law, his brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli.

THE *Globe* of July 15 remarks :—" More interesting letters were rarely published in the English Press than the three which have simultaneously reached the *Daily News* from its captive correspondent at Merv. We are glad to see from our contemporary's introductory remarks that there is some chance of his being speedily set at liberty. Never did a journalist better deserve a period of rest. For the prolonged strain upon his nerves, not to speak of his physical labours, must have been exceptionally trying, considering that for a considerable time it was a toss-up whether he would be suffered to live. The Mervians refused to believe that he was an Englishman ; he must be an 'Oroos,' as they called the Russians, and had come, no doubt, to spy out the weakest points of their line of defence for the behoof of the terrible Skobeleff. Intense fear and hatred of Russia dominated the whole people, but they nevertheless showed a disposition to make friends with the detested Northern Infidel, if safety could not be reached by other means. Tekme Sirdar, the chief who lately headed the Tekke deputation to St. Petersburg, one day sketched the situation with remarkable insight. Drawing on the ground a rough but sufficiently accurate map of the country between Kandahar and the Caspian, he pointed out that in a race to Merv Russia would be bound to win, on account of the nearer proximity of her outposts to the city. 'And in that case,' said Tekme Sirdar, 'the Merv people would probably side with the first comers.' This intelligent chieftain considered, however, that it would be neither necessary nor expedient for the Russians to come to Merv so long as its inhabitants preserved strict neutrality. Their route to Afghanistan would lie, he believed, along the banks of the Tejend river to Herat. This view agrees precisely with that to which we gave expression on the 6th inst., when we surmised that the next Russian advance would be along the banks of the Keshef Rud, which, after uniting with the Tejend, then takes the name of the Heri Rud, and is so called at Herat. This is very important information, and we trust its meaning will be duly appreciated by the Government. Certainly the thanks of all are due to the gentleman by whose enterprise and courage it has been obtained. Even after he had placed before the Council of Elders at Merv the written credentials, both in Persian and English, with which he had fortunately provided himself, their scepticism remained unsubdued. After reading the contents the spokesman of the Council, an aged giant, who rejoiced in the name of 'Killidge Ak Sakal,' that is, 'the Old Man of the Sword,' gravely suggested that their visitor might be a Russian who had murdered some Englishman and stolen his papers. At last, however, they put aside disbelief, and he was treated hospitably enough, pending the result of inquiries as to his nationality which had been addressed to the English agent at Meshed."

A SCIENTIFIC German gentleman, who is, besides, a philanthropist, being grieved to the bottom of his sensitive heart at the sufferings of condemned criminals who expiate their crime either by the guillotine or the rope, has reached the conclusion that it would be much more humane to carry out the sentence of death by means of an electric battery, the shock of which would kill instantaneously, without the patient experiencing the slightest suffering, or even discomfort. His invention has been tested in Germany, the result being that it is pronounced decidedly ingenious, whatever may be the objections made to the innovation with regard to its practicability. A German contemporory thus describes the humanitarian apparatus. "In a hall set apart for executions an allegorical statue of Justice is erected, holding in one hand a sword, in the other a pair of scales. In front of the statue there is a *fauteuil*, destined to be occupied by the condemned man. After sentence has been passed, the judge (who would fulfil at the same time the duties of the public executioner) lets a wand, which he holds in his right hand, fall into one of the scales ; it goes down ; at the same moment a powerful electric battery concealed in the statue is brought into action, and this battery being connected with the *fauteuil*, its occupant is struck dead, as if by lightning. Experiments have been made on an ox, a horse, and some dogs, death in each case being instantaneous. Moreover, an accidental circumstance has proved the rapidity with which human life is destroyed by the invention. A magistrate who witnessed the experiments, having imprudently gone too near the *fauteuil*, was killed on the spot before he had time to utter a sound or make a movement."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	45	16	46	88	42	45	45	96
Aug. 2 Monday	0	2						
3 Tuesday	..		0	30	0	36	0	52
Total	45	18	47	18	42	81	46	48
Aug. 2, 1880 ..	40	1	42	3	35	40	39	25

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st August, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·678
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·854
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	630
Fall of Rain*	0·2
Total fall during month	0·2
„ „ year	45·18

*From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(1st August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·491	84·0	W	21	0.00
Surat....	·626	81·6	W	19	0·36
Bombay.	·670	82·7	W	26	0· 2
Ratnagiri	·726	81·3	S W fresh.		0·66
Karwar......	not received				
Mangalore....	·823	79·9	SW	4	1·67
Calicut	·856	78·6	calm	8	1·57
Cochin	·893	78·5	NW	2	2·01
Masulipatam.	·642	86·0	W		0·08
Madras.......	·728	87·0	WSW	8	0·00
Negapatam .	·762	87·5	SW	13	0·00

The barometer is falling rapidly, particularly at Masulipatam.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 29th July :—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 22nd July 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 29th July 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Total. Ins.	Cts.
Sohagpur	27	98	2	79	30	77
Rawere	10	44	3	60	14	4
Nimbora......	8	94	3	9	12	3
Bhadli	10	31	4	7	14	38
Jalgaon	8	6	3	14	11	20
Mhasawad....	7	7	1	64	8	71
Mahiji	10	50	1	84	12	34
Pachora	9	69	1	65	11	34
Chalisgaon ..	13	92	0	0	13	92
Nandgaon	7	15	0	10	7	25
Manmad......	8	51	0	31	8	82
Lasalgaon	8	64	0	50	9	14
Kherwadi	7	76	0	0	7	76
Nassik	13	1	0	67	13	68
Ghoti	46	21	5	29	51	50
Nargaon	15	1½	4	15	19	16½
Warangaon ..	9	92	2	88	12	80
Hudgi	6	15	0	92	7	7
Mohol	6	34	0	0	6	34
Madha........	8	44	0	0	8	44
Keim	6	70	0	0	6	70
Jehur	7	80	0	0	7	80
Deksal	4	87	0	0	4	87
Lanoli	66	86	7	96	74	82
Dhond	12	73	0	4	12	77
Talegoan......	19	26	0	96	20	22

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Litany and Sermon at 8 p.m. Subject of Discourse : "Sermon on the Mount" (continued).—Hymns 224, 238, and 219.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the ship Cervin, in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half past 7 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles SARGENT.)

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. ARDASIR PALLONJEE.

MR. LYNCH, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule in which the claim was admitted. A decree was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 800, with interest and costs. Stay of execution was granted against the defendant's person.

ALLEGED BRIBES GIVEN TO MR. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER VS. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

THIS suit was brought by the plaintiff, as official liquidator of the East India Bank, in order to have the defendant make a full discovery of all the moneys, securities, and advantages obtained by him from Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, one of the first liquidators of the bank, as a consideration for not prosecuting the petition filed by defendant in his own name or in the names of other parties ; to pay to plaintiff all moneys so received by him, with interest ; also to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 50,000, received by him (defendant) from Kessowjee Naik, and to hand over to plaintiff 100 shares of the Mazagon Company, or to pay their then market value, with interest ; and also to pay to plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3,000, received by him (defendant) from the late liquidators of the bank. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Mr. Jardine opened the plaintiff's case. At a meeting of shareholders of the East India Bank held on the 31st August, 1866, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy were appointed liquidators, with authority to sell the assets and liabilities to Nensey Dewjee for the consideration of seven rupees per share to be paid to the shareholders. The plaint stated that the resolution to wind up the bank and to sell the assets was a fraud upon its shareholders, and was in reality a contrivance whereby Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Kessowjee Naik, and other shareholders hoped to escape paying large sums of money for which they were liable to the bank. The defendant, who was then liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, a concern intimately associated with the bank, and who knew a great deal about the affairs of both, and was aware of the fraudulent character of the sale, filed or caused to be filed petitions for the purpose of removing the liquidators and impeaching the *bonâ fides* of the sale. In fraud of the other shareholders of the bank, the defendant subsequently agreed with Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey not to proceed with the petition, receiving as an inducement from Cassumbhoy a sum of Rs. 26,000, and also securities to the value of Rs. 75,000. Cassumbhoy at the same time agreed not to prosecute a suit he had filed against the defendant to recover from him five lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff submitted that defendant was bound to account for all the moneys and securities he so obtained in fraud of the other shareholders of the bank. The liquidators, Cassumbhoy and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, were subsequently removed by order of the High Court, and the sale of the assets of the bank was declared to be fraudulent and was set aside on a petition presented by Purshotum Vullabdas, in which the defendant had some interest. Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia were then appointed official liquidators of the bank ; but they were the nominees of the defendant, and were mere puppets in his hands. The new liquidators filed suits against Kessowjee Naik, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and others ; the materials and the information being supplied by the defendant, who pulled the strings from behind the liquidators. He afterwards entered into negotiations with Kessowjee Naik for the purpose of making a profit for himself out of the suits and proceedings connected therewith. A compromise was proposed and laid for sanction before the court, under which Cassumbhoy was to pay half a lakh and Kessowjee Naik one lakh of rupees to the bank. The defendant, however, privately received from Kessowjee Naik a lakh of rupees over and above the amount of Rs. 50,000 for which it was proposed to compromise the claim against him, namely, Rs. 50,000 in cash and 100 shares of the Mazagon Company of the then estimated value of Rs. 50,000. The plaintiff charged that this money and these shares were received by the defendant on account of the bank, or under circumstances which rendered it incumbent upon him to make them over to the bank, and which rendered the conduct of the defendant a fraud upon the other shareholders. The claims against Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey were subsequently compromised with the sanction of the court for one lakh of rupees each ; but the defendant concealed the fact that he had received the Rs. 50,000 and the 100 shares, or otherwise the compromise would not have been carried out. In a case of libel brought by defendant against Nusserwanjee Merwanjee and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, which was tried at the Criminal Sessions of April, 1879, the defendant admitted that he had received Rs. 50,000 from Kessowjee Naik to buy off his opposition to the compromise above referred to, and that out of that sum he had to pay other shareholders, among others Rs. 17,000 to Goverdhundass Khimjee, alleged to be a partner of the liquidator, Dinanath Raghunath Khote, and the defendant in the petition and suit filed in the name of Purshotum Vullabdas. The plaintiff alleged that the sum of Rs. 17,000 was really paid by defendant for the benefit of Dinanath. At the time of the compromise referred to moneys passed between the defendant and the other liquidator, Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia, which were now alleged to have been loans, but which the plaintiff charged were nothing of the sort. Since he was examined in April, 1879, the defendant had concocted a totally different account of the receipt by him of the shares and moneys ; and he now admitted that he did receive 100 shares in addition to the Rs. 50,000, although in April, 1879, he said he had only received the money, and that the shares were returned on receipt of the money. The plaintiff alleged that defendant had lately invented this story. In the books of the bank appeared an entry of a loan of Rs. 3,000, made to the defendant under date the 19th February, 1877, for which a promissory note had been executed. The liquidators and the defendant now alleged that the sum was paid to defendant for his services to the bank, subject to the sanction of the court. The plaintiff submitted that the defendant should be ordered to repay the amount, with interest. Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia were removed from the office of liquidators by order of the court, and the plaintiff was appointed official liquidator on the 1st July, 1880.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied all the important allegations of the plaint, and put the plaintiff to the proof thereof. In 1870 he was a registered shareholder of 10 shares in the East India Bank and the holder of 210 other shares, but he had subsequently ceased to have any beneficial interest therein, and they were made over to Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. He was a liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, which was intimately connected with the East India Bank, and he knew some of the affairs of the bank. He filed a petition in his own name for the removal of the liquidators, but was not aware of the fraudulent character of the sale of the bank's assets until shortly before the filing of the petition. He filed no petition in the name of any other person, but became interested as a partner in three of them. He received from Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey certain moneys and securities. In 1867 defendant was secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Royal Mill and the Victoria Mill, while Cassumbhoy was secretary, treasurer, and agent to the Coorla and the Albert Mills. By an agreement, dated 4th December, 1867, it was agreed between them that a partnership should be formed in respect of the business of the four mills, that the control and management of the mills should be conducted by the defendant, and that the commission earned should be divided between the partners equally. Disputes arose, and the partnership was dissolved, one of the terms of the dissolution being that defendant should purchase 318 shares which Cassumbhoy held in the Royal Mill, at Rs. 1,700 per share, making an aggregate of Rs. 5,40,600, and that Cassumbhoy should cause defendant to be appointed secretary and agent to the Royal Mill. Cassumbhoy failed to carry out the latter part of the arrangement, and the defendant refused to perform his part thereof. Cassumbhoy filed a suit in the High Court, which was, however, compromised during the hearing under certain terms and conditions. The references in the plaint were in relation to those terms and conditions. The defendant said he was entitled to receive the moneys he did receive in connection with the compromise of that suit, and that the claim made by the plaintiff in respect thereof was barred by limitation. Defendant admitted that he gave information to the liquidators of the bank, but denied that they were mere puppets in his hands. In March, 1877, he was asked to discontinue attending the office regularly, and to desist from further interference with the affairs of the bank ; and thereafter he ceased to assist the liquidators, save when they requested him to attend their solicitors' office to give them information. The negotiations for the compromise with Kessowjee Naik were initiated by the liquidators themselves, and he (defendant) took no part therein save as a shareholder. He received Rs. 50,000 in cash from Kessowjee Naik, and 100 shares of the Mazagon Company from Nursey Kessowjee, his son, in connection with the suit brought against defendant by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. In October, [illegible], Kessowjee Naik laid an information against the defendant in the Fort Police Court charging him with defaming him, and such charge was withdrawn on the defendant tendering to Kessowjee a public apology. Defendant continued on terms of hostility with Kessowjee Naik until May, 1877, in which month Kessowjee Naik called at his house and requested him to forget the past and become his friend. The defendant then alluded to the various differences which had existed between them, and Kessowjee then offered to pay defendant a handsome amount (which he did not then mention) to settle all enmity and differences and become friends. In July, 1877, certain disputes arose between Kessowjee Naik and Goverdhundas Khimjee, which were referred to the arbitration of defendant and Sunderrao Raghunath. In consideration of the defendant undertaking to settle that claim, &c., Kessowjee Naik agreed to pay him Rs. 90,000. In part performance of that agreement, Kessowjee in October, 1877, paid defendant Rs. 50,000 ; and as security for the balance of Rs. 40,000, Nursey Kessowjee sent defendant 100 shares of the Mazagon Company, which were afterwards transferred in the names of defendant's sons, Nowrojee and Sorabjee. The shares were subsequently returned to Nursey Kessowjee on defendant receiving Rs. 37,500 in satisfaction of the balance of Rs. 40,000. The liquidators were entirely ignorant of these transactions between Kessowjee and the defendant, and he (defendant) submitted that if they knew of them, any claim in respect thereof was barred by limitation. Defendant further submitted that, under the circumstances, he was entitled to retain for his own benefit the sums of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 37,500, and he denied that he received them, or the 100 shares, on account of the bank, or that his conduct was a fraud upon the other shareholders. He affirmed that he was not bound to inform the liquidators or the court that he had received the Rs. 50,000 or 100 shares. With reference to the sum of Rs. 3,000 which the liquidators had promised to pay him as remuneration for his services, defendant said he had offered the money to the plaintiff, with interest, but that on the plaintiff, refusing to receive it, he had brought the amount into court, although he was fully entitled to receive it.

Mr. Jardine having addressed the court for the plaintiff, Mr. Kessowjee Naik was called as the first witness, but his examination was not finished at the rising of the court.

BENGAL.

A TRUE SPORTSMAN.—Rajah Coomar Indra Chunder Sing, of Pykeparra, has displayed more than a genuine sportsman's spirit this last week—of course his long purse assisting his independence of action. Janitor, that famous chestnut racer, purchased by the Raja some time ago for Rs. 8,000, lately manifested signs of breaking down. The Raja's equery decided to get rid of the animal by bringing him to the hammer. Not so his master, who scouted the idea of a horse of Janitor's antecedents changing hands, with a probability of ending his career as a hack or otherwise. Rather than think of such cruel treatment, the Raja had the horse put quietly out of the world, at Messrs. Milton's stables.

A STRIKE.—For some time past it had been in the contemplation of the tramway authorities to work the line on a cheaper scale, and having arranged to do so, they gave notice to the old conductors, who are paid between Rs. 20 and 25 a month, that their services would be availed of from next month only if they would perform the same work on a reduced scale of salary—Rs. 14. This the hands naturally considered a hardship, and struck work in a body, comprising about 40, the day before yesterday. Not daunted with this threat, the company are working the line with the *fourteen-rupee wallahs*, but how far it is affording satisfaction time alone will show. *Pro bono publico*, we would suggest an increase of pay and the enlistment of more competent and respectable hands, who will be above committing acts redounding to the discredit of the company and dissatisfaction to the passengers.—*Statesman.*

OUTWARD PASSAGES TAKEN.

LIST of persons who have engaged passages by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers during July and August.

July 20, via Southampton, per Mongolia ; Aug 1, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Brindisi : Capt G R Moore, Mr and Mrs. Penny, Mrs Moore, Mr A Norton, Capt J Holbam.
For Calcutta—From Southampton : Mr J Deck.
For Colombo—From Southampton : Surg-Major G R Dodd.

July 27, via Southampton ; Aug 8, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Brindisi : Mrs H Wynne, General Fielding's two daughters, Mr J Dyer, Major Crosthwaite, Mr T Anderson.

Aug 3, via Southampton ; Aug 15, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Southampton : Mrs Husband. From Brindisi : Major Swinhoe, Major W C Anderson, Col H Harpur, Lieut-Col R A Wauchope.
For Calcutta—From Southampton : Dr Atkins, Mr E Good, Mr R T Sevestre, Mr J Williams.

Aug 10, via Southampton ; Aug 22, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Brindisi : Mr T Sweeting, Lieut J E Nixon, Lieut Blunt.

Aug 17, via Southampton ; Aug 29, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Brindisi : Lieut W A Clair.
For Calcutta—From Southampton ; Dr Hardwick, Mr and Mrs McDowell.

Aug 24, via Southampton ; Sept 5, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Venice ; Mr A Collier, Lieut C E Hill, Capt Baira.

Aug 31, via Southampton ; Sept 12, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Southampton : Mr and Mrs Noble and infant. From Venice : Mr and Mrs McLeod, Mrs Campbell, From Brindisi : Mr MacPherson, Mr Wood, Miss Belbey.
For Madras—From Venice : Rev G and Mrs Patterson.
For Calcutta—From Southampton : Mr and Mrs Hatter.

Sept 7, via Southampton ; Sept 19, via Brindisi
For Bombay—From Southampton : A native Prince, a native gentleman, Mr Walker, Major-Gen Schneider, Col E E Bates. From Brindisi : Mr A Hills, Mr Blair, Mrs Blair, Mr G Henderson, Mr J D MacClean.

Sept 14, via Southampton ; Sept 26, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Venice : Mr R F Saunders.

Sept 21, via Southampton ; Oct 3, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Southampton ; Mr Baker and two infants, a lady and gentleman, Mr Turner, Mr and Mrs J Macdougal.

Sept 28, via Southampton ; Oct 10, via Brindisi.
For Bombay—From Southampton : Major and Mrs Brown. From Venice : Mr C M Smith, Mrs Beams, Mrs Pankered. From Brindisi : Mr and Mrs Norman, Mr G E Thomas, Mrs Thomas, Mr H H Macleod, Lieut-Col A Fitzburgh, C B, Mrs Fitzburgh, Mr S Noran, Mrs D Straight, Mr and Mrs P Bird.
For Calcutta—From Southampton : Miss Metcalf. From Venice : Mr and Mrs H Bell. Mrs and Miss Ferris.

Per Agra, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from Liverpool Aug. 4.
For Quillimane—Rev Mr and Mrs D C Scott, Dr and Mrs J H Dean.

Per Manora, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Aug 8.
For Colombo—Mr E Freeman.
For Madras—Mr J W S Mackenzie, Mrs J W S Mackenzie, Mr S Aldworth.
For Rangoon—Mr and Mrs D Jameson.
For Calcutta—Mrs Larmour, four children, infant, and nurse, Mrs Cattell and infant, Mrs Elworthy, two children, infant, and ayah, Mr T Hanson, Mr T P Tumber and brother.

Per Camorta, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Sept 5.
For Calcutta—Mrs. and two Misses Catto.

Per Navarino, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Sept 19
For Colombo—Mrs C Bell and three children.
For Mangalore—Mr R C Sanderson.

Per Quetta, s s (B I S N Co.) to sail from London Oct 3.
For Madras—Mrs H R P Carter, two Misses Carter.
For Calcutta—Mrs C Collingwood, Mrs Kay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, B. C. S.
Mr. J. J. Livesay, B. C. S.
Mr. W. G. Allen, B. U. C. S.
Mr. G. Gray, B. U. C. S.
Mr. A. Pedler, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Bo. U. C. S.
Mr. A. G. Maury, Bo. U.C.S.
Col. S. de B. Edwardes, Bo. Inf.
Col. O. V. Tanner, C. B., Bo. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Welcott, Bo. Inf.
Major J. A. Rowlandson, Bo. Inf.
Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, Bo. S. C.
Lieut. H. Dove, R. Eng.
Sur.-Maj. P. W. Cockell, Bo. E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. White, B. C. S., 1 mo.
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cubitt, B. S. C., 6 mo.
Sur.-Maj. E. O. Tandy, B., 2 mo.
Mr. G. W. Fawcett, M. C. S. 6 mo.
Cond. J. Nicholson, M., 2 mo.
Lieut. W. Coles, Bo. S. C., 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY

Mr. L. G. Evans, B. C. S.
Mr. R. B. Hurst, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. L. Lister, B. U. C. S.
Mr. C. H Angas, B. U C. S.
Mr. J. O. Lawder, B. U. C. S.
Lieut. H.S. Wheatley, B.S.C.
Mr. H. W. Bliss, M. C. S.

REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS BY THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR.

ALL the regiments as fast as they arrived at their different railway stations marched straight to their respective *rendezvous* in the Park, where posts with boards bearing the number of the Brigade division and army corps had been erected. I may mention that the Queen drove out in the Home Park to see the battalions from Datchet pass by. At the rendezvous I found that plenty of shade was to be found on the spot or close by, and that water troughs filled from tanks covered with branches, to keep the contents cool, had been constructed. The Deputy-Surveyor of the Park had provided a large quantity of ice, which was issued to the troops and was greatly appreciated by them, for though about 2 p.m. the sky began to cloud over a little, the temperature was high. Almost every regiment had its provision cart, and there were, in addition, scattered about a large number of tents with refreshments, some of the tents belonging to corps and others to enterprising companies, such as Kopf's Consolidated Soup, the Zeodone, and the Gerolstein Natural Mineral Water. The beautiful Park, with its splendid trees, the columns of piled arms, the men dotted about in various coloured uniforms, the refreshment tents here and there, the provision carts standing, and moving, all combined to present the appearance of a huge military picnic. That it was considered a sight worth seeing was evidenced by the crowd of civilians present, who, however, owing to the vastness of the area, did not seem half so numerous as they really were. Three p. m. was the hour appointed for the gun to be fired warning the troops to be ready to fall in, but admirable as all the arrangements were, some of the battalions only arrived on the ground about that time. One battalion, indeed, owing to a mistake in London, did not reach the Park till about 3-45 or an hour late. At 3 p. m. neverthless, the warning gun was fired, and at 3-15 a second gun gave the signal for the different divisions to take up their respective positions, which they did quickly and without the slightest confusion. The 2nd Army Corps in lines of quarter columns of double companies, were drawn up on each side of the Long Walk, extending form the Double Gates nearly to those of the Castle. The 1st Army Corps was drawn up in the two lines of quarter columns facing the saluting point, the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers being on the right of the first line, and the Hon. Artillery Company coming next. At 4-45 p. m. a Royal salute, fired with great regularity by the Field Battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, announced that Her Majesty had left the Castle. The Royal *cortege* passed between the armed avenue formed by the 2d Army Corps, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and was received with "a present," the bands playing "God Save the Queen." I am told by experienced officers who were present that nothing could be more striking than the steadiness of the men, not a move, not even a turn of the head taking place. At 5 p.m. precisely the Royal party, in five carriages, came on to the review ground, passing by the right flank of the 1st Army Corps—commanded by Sir Daniel Lysons—and along the front till the saluting-point was reached, when a general salute was given. The Queen, who looked extremely well and seemed much gratified with the splendid sight presented to her, was in the leading carriage, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the Crown Princess of Germany. In three other carriages were other members of the Royal Family, including the Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Teck, Prince Leopold, and the two young Princesses of Hesse—who were much admired. A fifth carriage, containing Mr. Childers and Lord Thurlow, brought up the rear. The escort was furnished by a detachment of the Blues, who looked as superb as usual. Her Majesty was enthusiastically cheered, as were also the other members of the Royal Family. Among the brilliant body of horsemen who formed part of the *cortége* were the Crown Prince of Germany, wearing the white uniform of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, in a blue uniform, both magnificent-looking men, well mounted, and sitting their horses admirably. The royal salute having been given, the Queen rode down the front of both lines, and then returned to the saluting point. The march past began at 5-30 and lasted till 7-10, during which time there was a ceaseless flow of troops past the royal standard, in rear of which, by the way was a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards. That in one hour and 40 minutes over 50,000 men should have passed Her Majesty is a fact which reflects credit alike on generals, staff, and troops. Indeed there was absolutely not a single hitch or a moment's delay. The combined bands of the brigade of Guards and the combined bands of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers played the troops past. The defile was headed by the Horse Guards staff, followed by the Duke of Cambridge, in the full dress of a field marshal. Next came the staff of the 1st Corps d'Armee, followed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Then came the staff of the 1st Division, and Major-General W. Radcliffe. After him passed in succession the following :—The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, under Commander Domville, R.N., in 12 companies of 50 men each ; fine stalwart fellows these, armed with carbines and cutlasses, but they did not pass with all the precision required, and some of the officers held their swords badly. However, what we want is that they should fight guns on board-ship, not execute parade movements with perfection, and no doubt they will do the former well. The Prince of Wales, in the bearskin and uniform of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which he is honorary colonel, rode past at the head of the light cavalry troop of this corps. This troop, commanded by Lord Headley, only numbered 27 sabres, and, though well mounted, their horses were not well broken, and they went by in single rank badly. The four guns of the field battery likewise went past badly, much worse indeed than at the Brighton review, where their driving was decidedly good. The battalion, who in their bearskins looked like the Guards, somewhat redeemed the honour of the corps. They were noticeable as being the only regiment on the ground with colours. The 1st Brigade 1st Division, under Colonel J. Miller, was headed by the 1st Norfolk Rifles, a weak corps composed of fine men. The distances were badly kept, and some of the officers swung their sword arms. The 2d Norfolk marched better, but their distances were also indifferent. There were very few officers with this battalion. The 1st Lincoln, a strong battalion of fine men, marched past with fair precision, but there was room for improvement as to the distances between companies. The 1st Suffolk Rifles went by well, and were followed by a stretcher party.

The 2d Brigade, under Colonel W. Hawley, was headed by the 1st Essex Artillery, 10 weak companies and distances bad. The 2d Essex Rifles marched fairly, but they also were careless about their distances. The 1st Herts went by fairly well.

The 3d Brigade under Colonel J. Rose was headed by the 1st Kent Artillery, whose marching was decidedly good, though again the distances were indifferently kept. The 3d Essex Rifles gave no cause of complaint as to their marching, but they had the advantage of their companies being weak. The 4th Essex Rifles showed fair marching distances indifferent.

The 4th Brigade, commanded by Colonel G. Baynes, was strong, numbering about 2,500 of all ranks. The leading regiment, the 2d Oxford Rifles, went by respectably, but the distances were not quite what they should have been. The 1st Wilts went past steadily and with precision. The 2d Wilts was also good, with the exception of the Marlborough College Cadets, who constituted the rear company. The performance of the 1st Bucks Rifles was somewhat marred by the hanging back of the outer flanks of companies. The 5th Middlesex Rifles, composed of the Eton and Harrow corps, went by creditably, and were well received by the public. One officer was, however, out of step. The noteworthy fact about this battalion is that it was commanded by the Reverend Major Warre, formerly a captain in the Regular Army. General Higginson's division was headed by Colonel Moncrieff's brigade, which was one of the best on the ground. Much was expected from it, and it did not falsify anticipation. First in this brigade marched with swinging stride and martial bearing that splendid corps the London Scottish. Their dress is picturesque, and helps to cover little irregularities of touch, &c., but there was no doubt that the battalion on this occasion marched past very well. Every individual man in it, also, looked thoroughly drilled and "set up," and very fine men in every respect the London Scottish are. The corps was much cheered by the spectators. The 10th Middlesex Rifles followed, and their marching was fairly good. The 13th Queen's Middlesex went by very well. The Inns of Court, *alias* "the Devil's Own," a weak corps, had in their ranks several men who lost steps just as they neared the Queen. They were also badly sized. The Artists turned out eight fairly strong companies, and went by in a very creditable manner. The 2d, or Colonel Fitzroy's, Brigade was headed by the 4th Middlesex (West London), which went by fairly, though with indifferent distances. The St. George's and Victorias made up one battalion, which went past creditably. The 11th Middlesex (Railway), under Colonel Gore Browne, formerly Adjutant of the 82d, were very good. They were followed by a party of signal men with flags. The London Irish, a strong corps, went by as usual well, to the tune of "St. Patrick's Day," and were much cheered, Of the 18th Middlesex, though the marching was fair, I must remark that the distances were indifferent, and that some unsightly swinging of arms was observable. The 3d, or Colonel Clive's, Brigade had for its leading regiment a battalion made up the Civil Service and the Bank of England. The marching of the former was good, that of the latter indifferent. The Customs and Docks spoilt their marching by the hanging back of the left or outer flanks of companies. The 1st City of London Rifles committed a similar fault. The 2d London Rifles went past fairly well. In the 4th, or Colonel Logan's, Brigade, the leading regiment, 3d Middlesex Rifles, went by tolerably, but the left flanks of companies hung back, and some of the officers carried their swords badly. The 5th and 9th Middlesex, in one battalion, went past pretty well, but their distances were badly kept. The 17th Middlesex marched past tolerably, with the exception of the rear company. The 19th Middlesex consisted of well set-up, carefully drilled men, and passed the saluting point with correct touch and dressing. The 21st Middlesex (the Finsbury) did reasonably well.

The leading brigade of the 3d, or General Newdigate's, Division was that commanded by Colonel Addington. The leading battalion, the 1st Sussex Artillery, though checked close to the saluting point, went by well, as did the 1st Sussex Rifles, with whom was incorporated a fine body of men belonging to the Cinque Ports. The 2d Sussex Rifles and the 1st Dorset Rifles likewise contributed to the credit of the brigade. In the 2d Brigade, commanded by Colonel Wilkie, the 2d Kent Artillery presented a very smart appearance, and would have marched past well had not the left flanks of companies hung back somewhat. The 3d Kent Rifles, under Colonel Lenon, V.C., were a smart corps, marched past with extreme steadiness and precision, and gave the most satisfactory proofs that they are well and thoroughly trained. The 4th Kent Rifles only marched past fairly. The 3d, or Colonel Jordan's, brigade was headed by the 3d Northumberland Artillery, which was steady. Then came the 1st Berks, led by Prince Christian, the Hon. Colonel of the regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., K.C.B. They went by steadily, but were somewhat checked by the hanging back of a mounted officer's horse when approaching the saluting point. The 4th West York went by in a manner which can be best expressed as "anyhow." The 4th, or Colonel Gough's, Brigade, closed the 1st Army Corps. The first battalion was the 1st Hampshire Rifles, with indifferent distances but fair marching. The 3d Hampshire Rifles and the 1st Hampshire Engineers combined attained to about the same pitch of excellence. Of the Isle of Wight Rifles, the supernumerary ranks were badly dressed, and the two rear companies went by swinging their arms.

The first to go past of the 2d Army Corps was its staff, followed by Sir Daniel Lysons, the Commander. Of the 1st, or General Spurgin's, Division the leading brigade was Colonel Thomson's, who had a strong force of very fine men from the rural district. The leading battalion was that magnificent corps the 1st Lancashire, with men of fine physique and well drilled. They marched past in an admirable manner, and were loudly cheered. Next came the 2d Derby and 5th Cheshire Rifles in one battalion. The marching of the 2d Derby was not good ; that of the 5th Cheshire was very creditable. The 1st Bedfordshire contained some very fine men, but their marching does not call for any special remark. The 2d Herts had very few officers present, but were clean, steady, and marched past fairly well. In the 2d, or Colonel Gillespie's, Brigade, the 1st Lancashire Rifles went by with good touch and dressing. They were followed by a stretcher party. The 5th and 20th Lancashire were not remarkable for either merits or faults. The 21st Lancashire Rifles were badly sized, badly set up, and only went by fairly well. The 3d or Colonel Manningham Bullers brigade consisted of the 1st Stafford Rifles, the 4th Stafford Rifles, the 1st Warwic Rifles, and the 2d Shropshire. The last went by well. The others call for no special remark. In Colonel Dunne's, or the 4th Brigade, the leading battalion was the 1st Northampton Rifles, with more than 1,000 of all ranks, commanded by the Duke of Grafton. The men were very fine, and the march past was excellent. The 5th Staffordshire Rifles also marched past in a creditable manner, and the men were well equipped. The Robin Hoods, upwards of 850 strong, were composed of sturdy, soldierlike-looking men, in a very attractive shade of green. Both their appearance and their marching, which were really admirable, elicited enthusiastic cheers. The 2d Warwick (Birmingham) consisted of fine men, who also went by with soldierlike precision.

The 2d Division was led by the Duke of Connaught, and received quite an ovation from the spectators. His 1st Brigade, commanded by Colonel Walker, R. E., was headed by the 1st Middlesex Engineers, followed by the 1st London Engineers, the 2d Tower Hamlets Engineers, and the 2d Middlesex Engineers. Frankly, these corps only marched past fairly well ; but then Engineers ought to devote their time rather to technical instruction than to marching drill. The 2d Brigade, commanded by Colonel Sport, consisted of the 8th Middlesex Rifles, who were badly sized ; the 3d Surrey Rifles, who kept bad distances ; the 4th Surrey Rifles, who marched past well, and the 5th Surrey Rifles, whose marching was somewhat spoilt by a mounted officer's horse hanging back. In the 3d, or Colonel Lloyd's Brigade, the 1st Surrey Rifles were unsatisfactory, the 6th were no better, the 7th did well, while the 18th went past only fairly. The 4th or Lord Bury's Brigade comprised the 2d Surrey Rifles, who where well turned out and whose marching was good, the 2d Kent Rifles, who rivalled the 2d Surrey, the 24th Middlesex Rifles, who were well equipped and went by with precision, the 3d London Rifles ditto, and the 2d Tower Hamlets Rifles, whose companies were rather wavy. Great interest and enthusiasm were excited at the appearance of Lord Napier of Magdala, who rode past at the head of the 3d London Rifles, of which regiment he is the honorary colonel. Her Majesty gave a most gracious recognition to the gallant veteran, to which he responded by bowing low as well as saluting.

The 3d Division, commanded by Sir Henry Havelock Allan, V. C., was headed by Colonel Waller's brigade, consisting of the 2d Middlesex Artillery, which was well equipped and went by fairly, the 3d Middlesex Artillery, which did better, the 1st Surrey Artillery, commanded by Colonel Hope, V. C. ; whose men looked rough and ready, and marched past fairly ; and the 1st London Artillery, whose marching was decidedly loose, though the companies were weak. The 2d Brigade was commanded by Lord Ranelagh, who, as one of the founders of the Volunteer movement, was cheered as he rode by ; it was led by the 22d Middlesex, under Lieutenant-Colonel Alt, who, as well as his officers, deserves great credit for the soldier-like precision and steadiness with which his regiment went by. In my opinion, its performance was the best of the day. The 23d Middlesex Rifles were also excessively good. The 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles did not do very well. The 3d Brigade, commanded by Colonel Bell, consisted of the 1st Gloucester and 1st Worcester Artillery combined, the latter going by exceedingly well ; the 2d Gloucester Rifles, whose distances were bad, but touch addressing good ; the 1st Gloucester Rifles, who went by admirably ; and the 2d Gloucester Rifles, to whom were attached the Cheltenham College Cadets. This last battalion went by creditably. In the 4th Brigade, commanded by Colonel Glyn, the 1st Devon Rifles did very well ; the 1st Glamorgan and 1st Pembroke Rifles combined went by, on the whole, tolerably ; the 1st and 2d Monmouth Rifles combined did well, as did the 1st Worcester Rifles. The rear of the Army was brought up by a stretcher company consisting of contingents from different corps and commanded by Lieutenant M'Clare, London Scottish.

The Queen then left the ground, and, as far as the spectators were concerned, the day was over. Among the spectators, by the way, were the King of the Sandwich Islands in a Royal Carriage ; Sir Frederick Roberts—who witnessed the review from the top of a carriage—and the Chinese Admiral Ting, attended by Captain Lin and Captain Clayson, also of the Chinese Navy. I regret to find that no special attention was paid to the Celestial Admiral, who was not fortunate in his place.

Everything passed off without a hitch ; the arrangements of the Staff, the railway officials, the police, the Ranger, the Woods and Forests, and the Army Medical Department were excellent, and the troops were despatched to their homes with speed and regularity. Indeed, two battalions were actually embarked before the end of the march-past.

CAPTURE OF THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY MURDERER.

LEFROY was captured at 32, Smith-street, Stepney, at eight o'clock on Friday night. The inquest closed on Thursday, and immediately upon receipt of the intelligence at Scotland-yard that a verdict of "Wilful murder" had been returned against Lefroy, a placard was issued, of which the following is the text :—

Murder.—200l. Reward.—Whereas, on Monday, June 27, Isaac Frederick Gold was murdered on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, between Three Bridges and Balcombe, in East Sussex. And whereas a verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned by a coroner's jury against Percy Lefroy Mapleton, whose portrait and handwriting are given hereon, and who is described as being 22 years of age, height 5ft. 8in. or 9in., very thin, hair (cut short) dark, small dark whiskers ; dress, dark frock coat and shoes, and supposed low black hat (worn at back of head), had scratches from fingers on throat, several wounds on head, the dressing of which involved the cutting of hair ; recently lodged at 4, Cathcart-road, Wallington ; was seen at 9·30 a. m., 28th ult., with his head bandaged, at the fever hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington. Has a gold open-faced watch (which he is likely to pledge), "maker, Griffiths, Mile-end-road, No. 16,261." One-half of the above reward will be paid by her Majesty's Government and one-half by the directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, to any person (other than a person belonging to a police force in the United Kingdom) who shall give such information as shall lead to the discovery and apprehension of the said Percy Lefroy Mapleton, or others, the murderer or murderers upon his or their conviction ; and the Secretary of State for the Home department will advise the grant of her Majesty's gracious pardon to any accomplice, not being the person who actually committed the murder, who shall give such evidence as shall lead to a like result. Information to be given to the Chief Constable of East Sussex, Lewes ; at any police-station ; or to the Director of Criminal Investigations, Great Scotland-yard.

This placard also bore an engraving of the supposed murderer, and a fac simile of a letter written by him.

Acting on information received at Scotland-yard on Friday, the police authorities sent Detective-inspectors Swanson and Jarvis to Smith-street, and there they found the missing man, who did not appear to have attempted any further disguise than shaving off his moustache and whiskers. He had been living in Smith-street since the Wednesday after the murder. When the inspectors entered the room Lefroy, with a gasp almost of relief, said, "Ah, I expected you." Inspector Swanson said, "I arrest you, and you will be charged with the murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton railway." Lefroy made a gesture as of assent and said, "Am I bound to make any reply?" Inspector Swanson said, "No, you are not, unless you please ; but anything you do say will be used in evidence against you." On this Lefroy said, "I am not guilty." and no more conversation took place. He was then taken in a cab to Arbour-square, the police-station for the district in which he was arrested, and formally charged with the murder : he was then driven to Scotland-yard, and finally lodged for the night in King-street station, at Westminster. There he denied all knowledge of the gold watch, or of having been in possession of a revolver. On being searched only a shilling was found on his person. His first request was for food, as he said he had had nothing to eat all day. He was allowed by the authorities at the station coffee and sandwiches ; but orders were given that no knife or fork should be supplied with his food. From the eagerness with which he devoured the sandwiches the police fully believed his story of being half-starved.

Intelligence of the arrest of Lefroy first reached the House of Commons shortly before nine o'clock on Friday night, and a letter containing the news was forwarded at once through Inspector Denning to Sir William Harcourt, at his private residence.

Lefroy left King-street police-station at seven o'clock on Saturday morning in a four-wheel cab. He was in the charge of Inspector Jarvis. The news of the intended departure had got wind in several printing establishments, consequently a number of compositors gathered round the station, and when the vehicle emerged from the yard, and they caught a glimpse of Lefroy, the groaning and hooting was tremendous. This was repeated by a crowd of persons at Victoria station. Lefroy seemed perfectly cool and collected, and his demeanour during the whole time at the police station was quiet and gentle, and his conduct in no way resembled that of an insane or imbecile person. His only peculiarity was a wish to keep his face concealed as much as possible, and whilst in his cell—an ordinary one 12 ft. by 8. with a plank for a bed—he kept his face most of the time to the wall. He remarked that he did not want to be looked at, as it made him feel annoyed. He slept well all night, awaking by himself, and after wishing the constables a pleasant "Good morning" partook of a good breakfast of coffee and sandwiches. His face was shaved but stubbly, and he was shabbily dressed, wearing a black frock coat, drab trowsers, shoes, and a round light soft tourist hat. His appearance is somewhat theatrical ; but he has not that imbecile and silly look with which he is credited in the portraits circulated : and is, in fact, rather intelligent than otherwise. Several of the police remarked that though when looking at the man and then at the sketch there was a resemblance, yet they would most likely have passed him in the street without a suspicion of his being the man they were in search of.

On reaching Victoria station Lefroy, who was not handcuffed, was hurried into a first-class compartment. Inspectors Jarvis and Swanson, who rode with him, drew down the carriage blinds, and thus screened him from the observation of the crowd, which by this time lined the platform. The train left at 7-35, and on the way down Lefroy chatted with the officers and smoked cigarettes, with which he was supplied. Another large crowd had assembled at Clapham junction, but the blinds were kept down. At Croydon the station-master was permitted to see Lefroy, whom he at once recognised. At Three Bridges, where a stoppage of several minutes took place, the crowd on the platform tried to pull the blinds aside in order to see the prisoner. Lefroy was seen by the station-master, who said he was little, if at all, changed from the day when he saw him last in the train, returning to London on the evening of the murder. The next stoppage made was at Hayward's-heath, where the party changed from the Brighton to the Lewes line, it having been determined on the way to take the prisoner Lefroy to the latter place instead of East Grinstead, the coroner's warrant permitting of his being taken to either place. As Lefroy walked quickly along he was at once recognised by those on the platform and in the crowded Brighton train. A roar of execrations saluted him as he passed the carriages and entered the Lewes train, which stood waiting on the opposite side of the platform. Lefroy became livid at the shouts with which he was received, and hastened to escape from them. He was conducted to another first-class carriage, a compartment of which he entered with Jarvis and Swanson. It was nearly an hour before the Lewes train left Hayward's heath, and whilst it stood waiting the crowd lingered around Lefroy's carriages discussing his capture and crime, and indulging in occasional jeering at him. On the way down in the train it was noticed that Lefroy looked around him, and appeared somewhat excited as Merstham and Balcombe tunnels were respectively passed. The crime was begun in the former and completed in the latter tunnel by the throwing out of Mr. Gold's body. Lewes was reached 10-32 a.m. precisely. News of his expected arrival seemed to precede Lefroy all along the line, for at Lewes, as elsewhere, a crowd stood in waiting to see the prisoner. He was at once placed in a fly, and driven to the prisoner at Lewes, which is about a mile from the railway station. For the whole distance the vehicle was closely pursued by the mob, which was most vehement in uttering sounds of execration to the prisoner, who throughout maintained a cool and collected demeanour. Upon his arrival at the gaol at 10-45 the prisoner stepped lightly from the fly and walked in a calm and dignified manner out of the courtyard into the interior of the prison.

When Lefroy's lodgings were searched after his arrest, some of his clothes there were found to have dark stains upon them evidently of blood. A couple of dark caps with long peaks, which would disguise the appearance of the eyes and forehead, were found, besides some false beards and moustaches, which would lead to the conclusion that he intended disguising himself more effectually than by a mere shave. The articles found in Lefroy's room were very few.

A reporter at the East-end gives the following account of the manner in which information was given to the police of Lefroy's hiding-place :—"Nearly opposite the house, No. 32, Smith-Street, Stepney, a serjeant of police is living ; and knowing this, Mrs. Bickers went on Friday evening to the serjeant's residence, stating that she wished to see him, as she fancied that one of her lodgers had taken a coat belonging to another young man, who lived in the house. The serjeant was not at home, and Mrs. Bickers was asked by his wife to call again. She did so, and the officer being still absent she was advised to go to Arbour-square. This she did not do, but communicated with the [illegible] at Scotland-yard, the result being that [illegible] Donald, Swanson, and Jarvis, of the Detective Department, were sent down to apprehend him.

THE LANDLADY'S STORY.

The house, 32, Smith-street, Stepney, is kept by a widow of the name of Bickers. Mrs. Bickers [illegible] that Lefroy, who gave the name of [illegible] came to her house on Thursday, June 30th, [illegible] sequence of seeing a bill in the window [illegible] there was a bed to let. She replied that [illegible] accommodate him, and he stated that he [illegible] recommended to her by a neighbour on the [illegible] side of the road. He had just come up from Liverpool, and would like to take possession of the room at once. Mrs. Bickers replied that the room was not quite ready, and Lefroy answered that he would be back again in about two hours, and in about that time he returned. He asked what the rent would be, and she said 6s. per week. He said he should like to have given her a week's rent in advance, but only handed her at that time 3s. 6d., paying her, however, the extra 2s. 6d. on Saturday morning. She did not ask him for references, as he appeared a gentlemanly young man, and she believed his statement that he was recommended by one of her neighbours, whose name, however, he said he had forgotten, and could not remember from which house he had been recommended. She arranged to supply him with his meals, except dinners. From the very commencement he represented that he was an engraver. For the first few days her suspicions were not aroused, that he was other than he represented himself to be ; but latterly she noticed that he was somewhat strange in his conduct, and kept himself as secluded from observation as possible. Although he stated that he had a box which was to be sent on from Liverpool, it never arrived. The day after he first came to her house he went out, and did not return for about an hour and a half. Since that time he had never left the house, and was in the habit of keeping himself as much in the room allotted to him as possible. She noticed that he always kept the blinds closely drawn in his chamber, and when he came downstairs in the morning to have his breakfast, which he did at about 10 o'clock, he would draw the blinds in that room also. This was another reason which made her suspicious of him, although she had not the slightest idea that he was the man who was wanted for the Brighton murder. She also observed that he never took dinners ; and although he would take a little bread and cheese at noon, and again in the evening, he never had meat but once, and that was on Sunday, when she asked him whether he would not like some dinner, and he said he would. This she accordingly took him. The circumstance which had the effect of inducing her to communicate with the police was that in the first place when he came down on Friday morning he told her he had no money, and asked her whether she would mind getting into a cab and going into the City to draw his wages. She, however, was afraid to leave the house alone, and asked him why he could not go himself. He replied that he had sprained his ankle, and suggested that she might find a young man who would go for him. Subsequently, however, he decided to send a telegram for his wages, and Mrs. Bickers got a friend of hers to take the copy of it to the telegraph office. The copy was written by Lefroy, in a feigned hand—being somewhat bold and round—and was as follows :—"From G. Clark, 32, Smith-street, Stepney, to S. Seele, at J. T. Hutchinson's, 56, Gresham-street. London, E. C.—Please bring me my wages this evening, about eight, without fail. Flour to-morrow. Not 33." Mrs. Bickers also noticed on this occasion that he was wearing a coat belonging to another young man who lodged with her, and which he must have got from this young gentleman's bedroom. She did not, however, like to mention the matter to him, but resolved upon communicating with the police. But before doing so she sent her daughter to Mr. Hutchinson's to make inquiries, and there learnt from a fair young man with light beard and curly moustache that no such person as G. Clark worked there, and that no telegram had been received from any one of the name of Seele. Mrs. Bickers then went to the Thames police-station and related the above facts to the authorities. When the officers called they immediately proceeded upstairs, and shortly afterwards one of them came down for a chisel to force open some drawers that were locked in Lefroy's room. He had the keys of these drawers when he came to her, and either refused to give them up or had thrown them away. The police were not at her house very long, and left with Lefroy in custody. Subsequently she went into his room and found a quantity of crape hair which is generally used for stage make-ups and disguises. This she still has in her possession, as well as the draft telegram referred to. As an evidence of the manner in which he kept himself concealed, a young man who has lodged in the house with him during the past week had never seen him. He explained some of this extraordinary conduct by saying that it was too hot to go out of doors or to eat much. For this reason he preferred bread and cheese to anything else. On one occasion Mrs. Bickers spoke to him with reference to the Brighton murder. She had missed her papers and thinking he might have it, she went to his room, and in the course of conversation, remarked casually, "They have not found the man that did the murder." To this Lefroy replied, without hesitation or embarrasement, "No, I don't belive they have." Mrs. Bickers concluded her statement by saying that although she thought this man's statement was very strange, she had no idea up to the last that he was the man Lefroy. She thought he was a swindler, and was about to leave without paying her what he owed. She intends in due course to make an application for the reward that has been offered for the apprehension of Lefroy. She can give no idea as to where Lefroy obtained the half-crown he gave her unless he had obtained it on a pledge when he went out on Friday. She had never seen him with a gold watch or any other valuables.

A LODGER'S ACCOUNT.

One of the lodgers at 32, Smith-street, says :—Though my suspicions had been somewhat aroused by some peculiarities about our new lodger, and I had even mentioned them to a friend of mine, it certainly was a great blow to me on returning home on Thursday afternoon to find that the docile and gentlemanly individual for whom I had conceived quite a liking, and who had been behaving so quietly, was the man Lefroy. When he took his room Mrs. Bickers was impressed by his quiet demeanour and gentlemanly tone of voice, though he did appear rather "shabby genteel," with a low felt hat, trowsers a little short, and slovenly-looking

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coat. Her fears were further aroused by the absence of all luggage. This, however, Lefroy explained in a very plausible way, stating that he had just come from Liverpool, and that it was to follow him. On Friday morning I was introduced to him by Mrs. Bickers. He had asked her for a latchkey, and she requested me to show him how to fit it into the door. I did so, for which he was much obliged, and expressed his thanks in a very genial way. He then returned to his room, where he remained—working at his engraving, as it was supposed. I occasionally met him on the stairs, and used to exchange a few words with him. He did not at all appear to shirk my society, and always addressed me in a friendly way. I remember on one of these occasions, during the very hot weather, he said, "It is very hot, is it not? I really think it is too hot to go out at all," and back he went to his room. On Sunday, Mrs. Bickers explained that the gentleman upstairs did not like to come down and have his meals with the other lodgers, as he felt he was too shabby. His luggage had not yet arrived from Liverpool. On one or two evenings he came down from his apartments about half-past 10 o'clock, and letting himself quietly out, walked about the neighbourhood for an hour or so, smoking a well-coloured briar, for which he seemed to nourish a particular affection. No daily papers were taken in the house. Weekly papers, however, were there on Sunday, and these he may have seen. Until Sunday morning the landlady did not even know that the murder had been committed, and though in the afternoon of that day it formed the theme of some conversation, I need scarcely state no word was said pointing to Lefroy in the matter. The mystery hanging over him, the non-appearance of his luggage, his keeping to his room, and the story about the little machine that was always represented as ever working but could never be seen, aroused my suspicions at a time when my mind, like that of so many others, was full of the Brighton murder. I communicated these suspicions to a friend residing at Brixton, to whom I described our lodger. He said it tallied with the description given by the police. I believe the friend of mine has, by communicating with Scotland-yard, led to his arrest, and if so, I think I am entitled to some part of the reward. The day after his arrival Lefroy, while I was out, walked downstairs, and borrowed a book of mine from the parlour. It was a large volume of Cassell's and furnished him with enough reading for several days. He had it still when arrested. When taking the book he said, "It is very seldom I have time to read, but I should like to look at this." Mrs. Bickers is quite overcome at the arrest of her lodger about whom the most she ever feared was that he would leave without paying his rent.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

On Saturday the prisoner, Arthur Lefroy Mapletoh was brought up in Her Majestys prison at Lewes at 12 o'clock, before Mr. E. W. Molineux, J. P. Contrary to all expectation, the hearing was held in the interior of the prison, instead of the petty sessions room at the Town hall. The magistrate was accompanied by his clerk and Superintendent Berry, of East Grinstead. When the representatives of the press ascertained that the proceedings were going to be held in secret they sent in a joint protest to the magistrate against what they considered an un-English and unconstitutional proceeding, and asked to be at once admitted. They received a reply that the proceedings would be given to the press at the close of the inquiry by the magistrate's clerk. The message being brought by the chief warder of the prison, the press jointly replied that it was their duty to the public to report impartially at first hand, and not second-hand, all proceedings of a public character. At the conclusion of the hearing in the gaol, the press representatives protested very strongly against the privacy of the proceedings. The clerk told the reporters that if they would go to the Town hall he would read the depositions taken, which were as follows:—

The first witness calledl was Inspector Donald Sutherland Swanston, an inspector of the Criminal Investigation department. He said: At a quarter to eight on Friday night, in company with Inspector Jarvis and Police constable Hopkins, I went to 32, Smith-street, Stepney. On entering the front room on the first-floor I saw the prisoner, Percy Lefroy Mapleton, sitting in an arm-chair. I said, addressing him, "Percy Lefroy Mapleton?" In reply, he said, "Yes; I expected you." I told him before the police officer that I should apprehend him on the charge of wilfully murdering Mr. Gold, on the 27th of June. In answer, said "I am not obliged to make any reply, and I think it better not to make any answer." I wrote that in my note-book as he said it, and having read it over to him he said in reply, "I will qualify that by-and-by," at the same time saying, "I am not guilty." No further conversation ensued, and I then took him to Scotland-yard and brought him down to Lewes this morning, and handed him over to Superintendent Berry. (To prisoner: You offered me every facility to search the room, and did not in any way attempt to get away.) On the way to Scotland-yard I heard the prisoner speaking to Jarvis, but the noise was so great that I could not catch all he said. I cautioned the prisoner in the house as to any statement he might make being used in evidence against him.

Frederick Smith Jarvis, sworn, said: I am an inspector of police at Scotland-yard. On Friday evening, the 8th July, about 7-45, I went to No. 32, Smith-street, Stepney, in company with the last witness. On my entering the room, Swanston having done so previously, Swanson said to me. "This person admits being Lefroy. I have told him he will be charged with the murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton railway on the 27th ult., and to which he replied, 'I am not obliged to reply, and I think I had better not.'" Lefroy himself then said, "Well, I'll qualify that, and say I am not guilty." I then searched the prisoner and found on him 1s. In a chest of drawers in the room I found a black cloth vest, two caps, three collars, a false moustache and whiskers, and a portion of a coloured flannel shirt. In a cupboard in another part of the room I found a number of cuttings of material similar to the flannel shirt, and a [illegible] scarf. On the chest of drawers I found a pair of scissors, a bottle of arnica, and a briar-root pipe. On seeing the scissors, I said, "Do these belong to you?" He replied, "Yes; I use them for cutting off my moustaches." I told him what I had found, and he said, "I think that's all that belongs to me." His waistcoat has blood marks upon it inside and out, mostly on the right breast. One of the collars has also blood upon it. Some of the clippings of material similar to the shirt are apparently blood stained. Swanston and I took prisoner to Scotland Yard in a cab. On the way he said, "I am glad he found me. I am sick of it. I should have given myself up in a day or two. I have regretted it ever since I ran away. It put a different complexion on the case; but I could not bear the exposure. I feared certain matters in connection with my family would be made public. I suppose I shall be allowed to see a lawyer?" I replied, "Certainly." He then said, "I am glad you did not bring any of my so-called frends from Wallington with you." The above statement was made quite voluntarily. Swanston had cautioned prisoner in the room, in my presence, about saying anything before we left.

The prisoner was then remanded till Friday, when the examination will be resumed at 10 o'clock.

It was afterwards explained that the prisoner was only detained in the prison under the magistrate's warrant, and not under the coroner's warrant. Had he been brought under the coroner's warrant a writ of habeas corpus would have been necesary to remove him from the prison; otherwise the magistrate and all concerned were quite willing for all proceedings to be taken in public.

A knife, believed to have been the one used by the prisoner to murder Mr. Gold, was found by the side of the up line, near Three Bridges station, on Saturday morning. It is an ordinary cheese-knife, and is stained with blood.

On Friday (the day the mail left) Mr. Pollard, who appeared for the prosecution, made the following statement of the case against the prisoner:— I have the honour to appear to conduct the case against the prisoner, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Gold on the 27th of June. I think it right to give you a short outline of the evidence I propose to call. On the 27th June Mr. Gold, a retired tradesman, went to town, and having received a sum of money, he deposited it at his banker's. At two o'clock his train home was timed to start. He was seen to get into a first-class smoking compartment. About five minutes before a man took a first-class ticket, and the clerk will give the number of that ticket. Just before the train started the prisoner was seen to get into the same compartment with Mr. Gold. The train arrived at Croydon, and no one was seen to get into the compartment there. The train was not timed to stop again until it got to Preston, to which place it went at the usual express speed. Some one who was in the train heard a report like fog signals when the train was in the Merstham tunnel. The prisoner when the train arrived at Perston Park said that he had been assaulted. He made several statements with regard to what had taken place. There was every indication of a desperate struggle having take place. Gibson, the ticket collector, noticed that out of his shoe was hanging a piece of watch chain, and when it was pulled out it was found that there was a gold open-faced watch attached to it. The watch was put into the carriage when the prisoner went on to Brighton, and when he arrived there he took the watch from his pocket. But there was no chain then attached. At Brighton the prisoner was taken to the hospital, and he left shortly afterwards, stating that he had to go to his club. In the carriage in which the struggle took place were found two Hanoverian medals. When he was told that Hanoverian medals had been found on him, he said that he had probably got them at some whist party. He subsequently made a statement, which will be read before you. He was taken to the station, and up to a quarter-past four nothing was known of the discovery of a body in Balcombe Tunnel; in fact, the police did not know of it till past six. The attention of the prisoner had been called a second time to the possession of Hanoverian medals. He went to the shop of Mr. Ellis, to whom he owed some money, and received 10s. 6d. in exchange for two Hanoverian medals from the shop-boy. The body of the murdered man was discovered in the tunnel, dead, but warm. He was cut about, and there was a bullet wound found below the right ear. No doubt the neck was dislocated, and there was a fracture of the skull. On the way to Croydon, the constable asked for the number of the watch; a number was given by the prisoner, but it was found to be wrong. The real number was 16,261, but the number given was 4,312. A witness will be called who will prove that the watch he found in the possession of the prisoner belonged to to Mr. Gold. Lefroy, when questioned, said he had had the watch in his possession several months, a statement which was obviously untrue. It was unfortunate that the prisoner was lost sight of when first accompanied by the police, but it was one of those accidents that all were liable to. He was not seen again by the police until the 8th of July, when, through information supplied to the police, he was arrested, and a false moustache, with other things, was found at his lodgings, and those things will be produced in evidence. I propose to call, first, a witness who will state that six days before the murder was committed the prisoner pawned a revolver for the sum of 6s. On the 27th June, at twelve in the day, the prisoner called at the shop and took the revolver out of pledge. When he pawned the revolver it was loaded in four or five chambers, which he unloaded at the request of the pawnbroker. One can very well understand how, if the prisoner had committed the murder, he would get rid of the weapon, especially as he would suppose that the shots might have been heard. The revolver has not been found. I propose to call a witness to-day, and then ask for a remand.

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LETTERS FROM MERV.

WE *Daily News* have received three letters of absorbing interest from our intrepid Special Correspondent in Central Asia, now detained as a prisoner at Merv. The extraordinary circumstances in which he is placed, and the romance and mystery which hang round the region from which he writes, give peculiar fascination and a unique importance to these communications. Our Correspondent's position has excited general sympathy, of which we have almost daily proof in the receipt of letters inquiring concerning his safety, from all parts of the kingdom and from abroad. In a letter, dated Merv, May 29 (which is the last date of his correspondence, although we have published a telegram from him dated as recently as June 28), he says that as a prisoner he is personally well treated but that he "fears the worst," unless he can regain his liberty before the expiration of a couple of months. We are glad to say, however, that her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, Mr. R. F. Thomson, who has exerted himself very kindly in the matter, informs us that he has received a promise from the Merv chief that our Correspondent shall be allowed "shortly to leave."

The first of the letters which have come to hand is dated Mèneh, and describes our Correspondent's experiences on the road to Merv, but leaving this over for the moment, we subjoin the letters written from Merv itself:—

MERV, MARCH 25, 1881.

I have been here for the past twenty days, under circumstances which entirely precluded the possibility of writing a line. Even now I do so at the greatest risk. My narrative will speak for itself.

I wrote my last letter from Mèneh, westward of the Tejend river, on the same day I purposed starting for Merv. Four Turcomans agreed, for a consideration, to accompany me. The afternoon wore on, and the sun sank behind the horizon, and yet I could see no sign of preparations for setting out. I was told that it was not safe to start during daylight. All kinds of marauding bands were sure to be abroad who would spy our course from a distance and waylay us. It was fully two hours after sunset when I was told that everything was in readiness for our departure. I came out of my semi-subterranean wigwam, and found the horses ready saddled, and my escort mounted. The night was dark, for the slender moon showed but fitfully behind drifting clouds, and was but three hours from the western horizon. After that the blackness would be as dense as it usually is out on these plains under such circumstances. There was certainly but little fear of any one, friend or foe, spying us out. When all were mounted we had the usual half-hour's pause, usual on such occasions to smoke the kalioun, or water pipe. This instrument constitutes an important element in the life of a Turcoman. During the day, not half hour passes but it has to be prepared and lighted; and a Turcoman will rise half-a-dozen times during the night to take a couple of pulls at his eternal "water pipe." During a journey this constant smoking becomes a serious nuisance—so often is a halt called—and so considerable is the delay occasioned by lighting this confounded smoking apparatus. At length we started—seven in all; myself and two servants, and the escort of four Turcomans, all four as villanous-looking a set of men as I have met with in any part of the world.

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As we reached what is called Merv proper, some marshes were to be seen—what would be called a boggy expanse, where a branch of the Murgad expends itself. The sun was rising and steamy columns rose from the dun brown expanse. A few spectral canals and lean cows stood about with a kind of hopeless air; and some sheepskin-clad youths got up from their smokey fires to stare at us as we passed. The Governor of the Attock had presented me with an umbrella when I left him, and my Akhal Tekke servant had spread it to keep off the miserably cold drizzle that was falling. This phenomenon of an umbrella—a hitherto unseen article in this part of the world—called around us numerous spectators. From the audible observations on all sides I could learn that the opinion was that a successful raid had been made, and that I was one of its fruits. We reached some large irrigation trenches, with sluggish waters scarce flowing between the high-piled banks in the midst of a dark flooded country. Through the rain-mist beehive outlines were visible. They were the first *aladjaks* of Merv—the first trace of the longed-for goal. Here came a pause. My conductors suddenly entertained doubts as to my nationality. How could any one know but that I was a Russian? More considerate people said, "Who knows but that they will kill him at the first village." During two mortal hours we sat on horseback in the driving rain, our horses' tails to the wind, awaiting the result of the deliberation. At last a result was arrived at, and we rode straight to the first village that loamed through the mist.

A village here looks exactly like an immense aviary, the straw-coloured, dome-shaped *aladjaks* or *evs* resembling so many immense bee-hives. The group of houses to which we directed our steps number some hundred and fifty. A number of bales of silk and other merchandise from Bokhara were lying around, for a caravan was on the point of starting for Meshed. A crowd of wild-looking people came out to stare at myself and my cavalcade as I rode up—the women, with their draggled locks and witch-like garments, perhaps the most weird of the lot. The general impression was that a successful raiding party had brought in a prisoner of importance to be held to ransom. So far as my personal appearance went, I might have passed for anything. I wore an enormous tiara of black sheepskin, and over my shoulders I had thrown a drenched leopard skin, beneath which showed a much worn Ulster overcoat. I dismounted at the door of a hut to which my horse was peremptorily led; and in view of the attitude of the people I for the first time fully recognised the risks I had so gaily faced at the commencement. At the best, captivity for an indefinite period. But I felt so glad to be at Merv at last in spite of every difficulty that I didn't much care. The circular beehive-house into which I was shown was instantaneously crowded to suffocation. The caravan "bashi" as chief of the commercial cavalcade about to start for Meshed was very civil to me. His more or less international instincts taught him that it was perhaps best to be so. Some one pulled off my wet riding boots; and another substituted a lambskin mantle for my drenched leopard skin and over-coat. A bowl of scalding hot green tea without any sugar, and tasting like a dose of Epsom salts, completed my material comforts. Some words passed between my escort and the housefull. I had come from the direction of the Russian camp; and my conductors were sufficiently cowardly to shirk all responsibility, and declare they knew nothing about me, though on the road they were quite enthusiastic about the advent of a Feringhi and an Englishman to Merv.

I could see by the thinning of the audience that I was losing ground; and angry voices reaching me from a hut hard by, told me in half-heard words that public opinion was not in my favour. "Who knows but he is a Russian, and come to survey the road, and we will have an *aleman* on our backs in forty-eight hours?" Then a great fat man with a mingled expression of ruffianism and humour came in, and asked me plainly who and what I was. I told him as well as I could, considering that the language used was Jagatai Tartar, and that the Turcomans of Merv have not a clearly defined notion of what the functions of a newspaper correspondent are. I said I could set matters right in a few days by despatching a letter to the British native agent, Ahas Khan, at Meshed, despatching it by the caravan which was just about starting. This proposition was met by a general shout of warning not to write a single word or my throat would be immediately cut. In fact, these people were so startled and frightened by the rapid Russian successes at Yengi Sheher (Geok Tepé), and entertained such dire apprehensions that Schobeleff might be on the point of repeating his performance at Merv itself, that my advent as a stranger and a possible Russian put them in such a temper that it was by no means safe to trifle with them. Once I ventured to produce my note-book and jot down a few items concerning the morning's journey. At once an excited Turcoman darted out of the hut with the news that the Ferenghi was writing, and such is the dread of these unlettered people of the mighty effect of *litera scripta*, that thereupon a regular storm arose, and I could hear the recommendation to finish me off at once repeated by many a lip. In came the humorous-looking ruffian again, evidently a person of some standing, who assured me in a vehement manner that if paper and pencil were again seen in my hand, I could only blame myself for the result. Soon everyone, save myself and my two men, were ordered to quit the hut, a strong guard was mounted at the door, and I was left to ruminate over the possible outcome of a situation into which my conscience whispered I had thrust myself with a scarce justifiable amount of recklessness. However, under the combined influence of dry clothes, a fire, and a meal of boiled-rice, which was considerately sent into us, I speedily began to recover my wonted optimism. "After all," I said to myself, "unless they are considerably worse even than they are painted, these Merv Tekkes won't murder me out of hand simply on suspicion of being a Russian, especially as my hypothetic countrymen are not far off." I longed very much to get out paper and pen, and there and then write what I am now committing to paper. But fears of awakening another storm by my obduracy made me content myself with inactivity. In fact, twenty hours in the saddle, with only a couple of attempts at rest, such as I have described, and with so slender a commissariat, justified some repose; and in half an hour I was sleeping soundly.

It wanted but an hour of sunset when I was awakened by the opening of the door, and the entry of a man I had not previously seen. My Kurd servant at once recognised him. He had often met him at Geok Tepe previous to its fall. The stranger was no other than the celebrated Tekme Serdar, the chief military leader of the Akhal Tekkes, and the man by whose energy and ability the defence of the Turcoman terriory and fortress had been so prolonged. He is slightly under the middle height and broadly built, very quiet, almost subdued in his manners, his small grey eyes sometimes lighting up with a humorous twinkle. His features, though by no means regular, had that irregularity one often sees in a distinguished savant of the West, and bore the impress of thought. Had I met him elsewhere and clothed in European garments, I should not have been surprised to learn that he was a distinguished member of the Bar or some other learned profession. For some time he said but little, being evidently engaged in examining me closely. At length he seemed satisfied that I was not a Russian, he having probably had sufficient experience of the appearance of these latter to enable him to form a sound opinion. He went on to say what I had so often heard before from the lips of the Tekkets, how disappointed they were that the English troops had stopped short, and not come on via Herat to the Turcoman country. Then he proceeded to review the general situation, and its bearing on the Turcoman question. He showed a knowledge of geography that surprised me. On the sandy floor he traced with his finger a rough map of the ground from Kandahar to the Caspian. "Here," he said, "are the English; here is Merv, and here are the Russians. In one case the distance to be traversed is large, in the other small. In case of the sudden outbreak of hostilities, we know which party would arrive first at Merv. The Akhal-Tekkes have seen that when the Russians assailed them the English troops didn't come to the rescue. The Merv people remembered this, and would probably side with the first comers."

This was Tekme Serdar's way of looking at the situation—a sufficiently broad one, and probably the correct one too. He believed, too, that in case the Russians wished to move on Herat from their present position in the Akhal-Tekke country, it would be by no means necessary, or expedient even, for them to come to Merv as a preliminary step. Could they but secure the neutrality or friendship of the people of this latter place, the evident route would be along the line of more or less cultivated and watered country to some point on the Tejend river, and then along the banks of that stream to Herat. Active hostility on the part of the Merv people would of course necessitate their subjugation before going further, as it would be very inconvenient to have a large force of cavalry, accustomed to raiding, constantly assailing the flank of the line of communication. This same view of the question, it will be recollected, I advanced in one of my last letters, dated some time since, from Kelat. Since writing that letter I have been over a great part of the ground and seen a section of the Tejend and am confirmed in my previous views. The only difficulty would be for infantry and baggage waggons to clear the waterless ground intervening between the last water to westward and the Tejend river. A pretty stiff march of thirty miles, however, would be sufficient to accomplish this—a few wells dug at a medial point rendering the journey quite an easy affair. Of course there would be another route from Askabad, via Kuchan or Mohammedabad, to the Meshed valley, the route along which I described in a former letter. But in both these cases there would be mountain chains to cross, both, in the present state of the roads, entirely impracticable to artillery and waggons, and, moreover, a very serious violation of Persian territory would be requisite. I spent the entire evening talking over these matters with Tekme Sirdar. He said he had received an invitation from the Russian camp, coupled with an assurance of perfect impunity and forgiveness for the past. He said he was perfectly aware that the Russians would not kill him, albeit he had killed a good many of them, and that, too, not always in fair fight, as in the case of the sixty prisoners murdered within the walls of Yengi Sheher a few days previous to its capture. "But," he said, "I fear being sent away to reside in some distant part of Russia, as so many of the Yomut chiefs were in the past few years." I have not since seen him, but I have heard that he resolved to surrender himself at Askabad, as so many of his companions have done and are daily doing.

The following morning I was summoned to mount my horse and proceed to head-quarters, to Merv itself—the seat of Government of the Tekkes, that mysterious goal to which I had been so long looking forward.

(*To be continued.*)

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE CAMP, FRIDAY.

A TIE for the silver medal in the Queen's competition is an incident of extreme rarity; but the tie which was the result of the final shooting in the first stage yesterday is in other respects also remarkable. The two competitors are each in his way national champions—Major Pearse, of Devon, the English champion, having the advantage in age and length of experience at Wimbledon; and Corporal Ingram, the advantage of an encouraging number of recent successes of the most unequivocal character, and a training of the most thorough kind among a family of riflemen. Since 1875, when Major Pearse, of the 4th Devon (then Captain Pearse, of the 18th Devon) came prominently forward, his doings with the rifle have filled a page in each year's history of rifle shooting. From about the same period young Ingram has been an annual visitor to Wimbledon, helping every year to maintain the prestige of his battalion—now the 3rd Lanark, but better known at Wimbledon under its old designation of the 19th Lanark. Corporal Ingram comes of a stock which is identified in Scotland with modern improvements in firearms and the progress of modern rifle shooting. His uncle, "Old Charley Ingram," was not only the inventor of the weapon which until quite recently held a first place as an arm of precision, but a shot of the first-class in his native country; while his father who still sticks to a pastime which has for 30 years brought him both amusement and fame, has been accustomed to declare that he would go on shooting until his son eclipsed him. That event may now be said to have arisen, for Corporal Ingram has during the present season won the foremost position in his own country, and has fairly proved himself one of the best two shots among the 2,300 best shots in the kingdom. The two men who will this evening shoot for the possession of the silver medal are thus worthy of each other's steel, and are as fit representatives of St. George and St. Andrew as could have been found by any method of selection. If the new arrangements at Wimbledon had not put collusion entirely out of the question—which every one maintains they have—the process by which the two best men have been filtered out of 2,300 competitors would be almost sufficient to establish its reputation, and to prove at the same time that from rifle shooting the element of chance is being fast eliminated, and that the art of rifle shooting is rapidly rising to the dignity of an applied science. Besides the tie for the place of honor, the final competitions this evening will embrace the 17 competitors who yesterday finished with an aggregate score of 88 for the lowest places in the Sixty. Forty-seven men who gained 89 marks and over have won the first 47 places in the sixty, but the remaining 13 places will not be allotted until the order of merit of the 17 men with 88 has been decided by the tie shooting this evening.

The following list shows the "Sixty" who will fire in the final stage:—

QUEEN'S.—First Stage.

Major Pearse, 4th Devon	96
Corporal Ingram, 3rd Lanark	96
Sergeant Finch, 10th Middlesex	94
Sergeant J. Stewart, 3rd Lanark	93
Colonel-Sergeant Mottershead, 6th Lan	93
Lieutenant J Wilson, 3rd Lanark	93
Sergeant Jerram, 1st Notts	93
Private Bratherton, 5th Chesh	92
Sergeant West, 21st Lan	92
Corporal Wilson, 1st Durham	92
Corporal W. Caldwell, Renfrew	92
Corporal Carter, 2nd Gloucester	91
Private Paton, 1st Lanaok	91
Captain Easton, 10th Lanark	91
Color-Sergeant Parker, 1st Warwk	91
Private Faulkner, 1st Westmrld	91
Sergeant Wellburn, 1st W. York	91
Private Hawies, 2nd W. York	91
Sergeant Sanders, 3rd Stafford	91
Sergeant Tucker, 5th Devonshire	91
Private Beck, 3rd Devonshire	90
Lieutenant Mitchell, 1st Cumbeld	90
Corporal Holdaway, 1st Hants	90
Sergeant Maroney, 1st Glamorgan	90
Sergeant Stevens, 19th Middlesex	90
Private Chantler, H. A. C.	90
Private Gray, 1st Lanark	90
Private Davis, 8th Middlesex	90
Corporal T. Bennett, 2nd Oxford	90
Lieutenant Livesay, 1st Sussex	90
Sergeant Mitchell, Canada	90
Corporal Mather, 1st Derby	90
Private Jeffries, 2nd Tower Hamlets	90
Private Rae, 1st Stirling	90
Staff-Sergeant Walker, Canada	89
Private Ferguson, 1st Ayr	89
Sergeant Hagg, 1st Cinque Ports	89
Private Phillips, 1st Hants	89
Private Wade, 1st Lancashire	89
Private Moorhouse, 6th Lancas	89
Lance-Corporal Campbell, 3rd Lanark	89
Q.-M.-S. Leith, 2nd Lanark	89
Sergeant Donnelly, 16th Lancas	89
Private Kennedy, 1st Roxburgh	89
Sergeant Pullman, 2nd Middlesex	89
Private Gates, 1st Sussex	89
Sergeant Forster, 8th Surrey	89
Private M'Conchy, 1st Lanark	88
Private Tucker, 3rd Lanark	88
Captain M'Cloy, 3rd Lanark	88
Sergeant Greaves, 7th Lancashire	88
Private Callard, 1st Middlesex	88
Private Silver, Hon. Artillery & Co.	88
Sergeant Tunstall, 9th Lancashire	88
Sergeant Anderson, 15th Lancashire	88
Lieutenant Akerigg, 1st Cumberland	88
Sergeant Palmer, 1st Warwick	88
Private Kelsey, 7th West York	88
Q.-M.-S. Whitear, 1st Hants	88
Sergeant Taylor, Dumbarton	88
Private Sexton, 2nd Gloucester	88
Private Sibert, 1st Notts	88
Private M'Farlane, 1st Renfrew	88
Corporal Smeath, 1st Sussex	88

Besides the Queen's and the Alexandra Prizes, a competition at 500 and 600 yards, with the Martini rifle, and the Glen Albyn, a 200 yards competition, with the Snider, were completed last evening, but at too late an hour for the results to be published by the Statistical Department. The best scores in the Alexandra were 65, made by Private Simpson, Queen's Edinburgh; and 64, made by Corporal Saxton 1st Norfolk, and Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew.

The most important competition of to-day is that for the St. George's Vase, for which the entries are nearly as numerous as in the Queen's. The St. George's is contested with the Snider rifle, at 500 yards, the aggregate value of the 135 prizes being £1,263. If the St. George's Vase should be won this year by the London Scottish, or any of the other battalions, the thorny question which has recently been mooted will be summarily settled by the vase becoming the absolute property of the battalion winning it. The Windmill, the Prince of Wales, and the Martin's competitions are also proceeding to-day, in addition to the continuing competitions for the Henry, the Halford, the Kirkman, and other prizes.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The best St. George's scores made this morning are—Private Somerville, 1st Lanark, and Sergeant Springett, 3rd Kent, 33; Captain Stewart, 3rd Lanark, 32; Sergeant Walker, 3rd Lanark, 30.—*Globe*, July 15.

FLORINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon road, London.

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON,
Importer of
Precious Stones.
Introducer of
Standard 18-Carat
Gold Jewellery
AND
English Keyless
Watches
(MACHINE MADE).

DIAMONDS.
SAPPHIRES.
CATSEYES.
OPALS.
EMERALDS.
RUBIES.
PEARLS.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF SALE of unclaimed goods, ex s.s. Loch Rannoch, at the Town Custom House.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, at 1 p.m.

A number of packages landed ex s.s. Loch Rannoch, damaged by fire and sea-water, consisting of mineral waters, Bass's beer, Treacher's whiskey and gin, oldtom, rum, oilmanstores and biscuits, chemicals, toys, kerosine lamps, needles, sarsaparilla roots, courier bags, roofing canvas, writing and printing papers, candles, cutlery, haberdashery, electro-plated salvers, gig-lamps, Macoba snuff, private effects, books, corks, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchaser shall be required to pay Customs and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within two days from the day of sale.

HIGH COURT.
SUIT NO. 289 OF 1881.
JAMES G. SMITH and others Plaintiffs.
G. I. P. RAILWAY, Company and another, Defendants.
SALE OF COTTON.

Pursuant to an order made herein on the 1st day of August, instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the goods station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Waree Bunder, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m.

148 dhocras of cotton.

In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th August, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 151, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte by Schonberg and Co., a sewing machine by Weir and Co., rich table ornaments and flower vases, &c., the property of the late Mrs. C. Atkinson.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the owners of the s. s. Pearl, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their premises No. 2, Marine Street at 4 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1881, the s. s. Pearl with her tackle, apparel, appurtenances, &c., as she is now lying at the Bombay harbour.

She was built at Dumbarton in England by Messrs. Denny and Rankin, ship builders, and is fitted with sixty horse power engines. Her gross tonnage is 440 and registered tonnage 366 tons.

Last year the vessel was thoroughly overhauled and was newly fitted with compound boiler, &c., by Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co.

The vessel possesses Ocean Navigation certificate, besides very large deck passenger accommodation. She has also accommodation for 18 first class passengers.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt from the owners at No. 11, Meadows Street, or from the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1881.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co.:—

FROM MESSRS. BARTON & CO., LONDON.

	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand		
"Extra dry"	Rs. 48	26
"Dry"	,, 48	
"Extra dry" Imperial Pints	,,	38½
Moselle (Sparkling)	,, 40	..
Sherry (Pale dry)	,, 27	..
Madeira	,, 27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville	,, 25	..
Do. Do. Citran	,, 20	..
Do. St. Estephe	,, 12	..
Brandy	,, 36	..
FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & CO., REIMS.		
Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases)	45	21
FROM MESSRS. BASS & CO. BURTON-ON-TRENT.		
Hogsheads	,, 78	
Kilderkins	,, 30	

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.

LYON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	,, 28 0	,, 30 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	,, 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	,, 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 21 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Divian	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	,, 3 4	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	,, 6 0	
EXPORT STOUT (1 doz. qts.)	,, 5 8	
Do. do. (1 doz. pints)	,, 3 8	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.
5, Meadow Street Fort.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks, Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY,
ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manufacturer has been thoroughly proved to be a true source of Economy. Every Lady in India will find it to her advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Company.

RATES FOR 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any address in India by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent with order—

	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	5	7	10	14	20	27
Pekoe do. do.	5	6	10	12	20	22
Favourite Blend	5	5-8	10	11	20	20
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	5	4-8	10	9	20	16
Broken Tea do.	5	4	10	8	20	11

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and unadulterated, and to have been made with every care under skilled European supervision. Favourite Blend I strongly recommend as a really good every-day Tea.

Give me a trial order, and I shall be satisfied, for I know you will come again.

J. G. BELLAIRS.
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

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THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

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THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

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WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THORPE AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height are required.

	Rs.	as.
Reversible Drab and Black Nainsook, very durable, all sizes, per suit	10	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, all sizes	12	8
Cap of same material, Rs. 3 8; Leggings	4	8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes	13	8
Cap to match, Rs. 3-8; Leggings	4	8
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60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	6	8
Ground Sheets, made from the above, each	24	0
Ground Sheets, Drab Twill, Vulcanized, each	12	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribbs	10	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra quality, 12 ribbs	15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas, best Twill Silk, best quality	13	8
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HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns*
Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit.
,, Silk and Wool ,,	,, 18-8	,, ,,
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,, Zephyr Cloth	,, 11	,, ,,
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Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended	15	0	15	8

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MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	216	0	231	0

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

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MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

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Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states:—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawur Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and they cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.

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Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(Special brands, of superb finish, and guaranteed quality.)
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY
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TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just receive a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approac perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

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Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

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